PAINESVILLE REPUBLICAN

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, MANUFACTURES, LITERATURE, [illegible]

Vol. 2. Nos. 14, 15.] PAINESVILLE, OHIO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1832.

THE REPUBLICAN,

[illegible] AT PAINESVILLE, GEAUGA CO. OHIO.

BY HORACE SUTTON.

Office in the Building formerly occupied as a Book Store, [illegible]

TERMS.

[illegible]

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Hiram P. Axtell,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery, office over George Storrs' Store.

H. Bond,
Manufacturer of Marble Monuments, Tombstones, &c. &c., north east corner of Main and St. Clair streets.

Briggs & Carmen,
Vendors of Stitching Machines in and throughout the United States. Shop Eight, nearly, and states for sale. Inquire at A. Child's shop.

J. CARD'S
Hotel and Stage House, first of Main Street, a few rods east of the termination of the Rail Road.

O. A. Cleveland & Co.,
Dealers in Books and Stationery, Perfumery, Brushes, Engravings, &c. North side Main st.

Ira Childs,
Saddle Harness and Trunk Maker, one door east N. Loring & Son's store Main-st.

Emilius Clapp,
Manufacturer of Coaches—also dealer in Dry Groceries, Ale, Oysters, &c. nearly opposite Rob Roy Block, Main-st.

Coburn & Avery,
Manufacturers of Hats, dealer in China, Ware, &c. shop 1 door west of Cook's Hotel.

S. DOCKS'
FARMERS HOTEL,
South side of Main street, 2 doors east of the corner of Main and State sts.

D. M. Eddy,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Dry Groceries, Hardware, &c., one door south of the Post Office, Main street. Also, Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail dealer in Boots and Shoes, Leather and Findings, one door west of A. Wilson's store, Main Street.

C. D. Flint,
Dealer in Books, Shoes and Leather, on the north side of Main-street, 2 doors west of J. Card's Hotel.

Hitchcock & Wilder,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Land Agents, &c.; office over Walsh's Hardware store, Main-st.

D. C. HARDEN,
Tailor—shop 2 door east of Miller & Clayton's Tin Shop, up stairs, Main-st.

Jas. Johnson & co.,
Cabinet and Chair Makers, corner of State and Erie streets, a few rods below the Episcopal church.

H. Kingsbury,
Watchmaker & Jeweler, Main street, one door north of Seymour and Griffith's store, Rail Road Buildings.

Geo. W. King,
Dealer in Wet and Dry Groceries, Provisions, &c. a short east of the corner of Main and State streets.

N. Loring & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail dealers in Wet and Dry Groceries, Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs, No. 3, corner Main and St. Clair-sts.

C. T. LINES,
Dealer in Saddles, Harnesses, Boots, Shoes, and Leather, No. 4, Griffith's Block, Main-st.

E. & S. Moodey,
Dealers in Grain and Merchandise, Potash, Oils, Dye Wood and Dye Stuffs, Dye Goods and Groceries, in the store lately occupied by S. Hills, Main-st.

Stephen Shattuck,
Law and Land office, office over J. Wilson & Co's store—corner of Main and State-sts.

LEWIS SOBLEY,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery and Hardware—north side of Main-street, 3d door below the Painesville Hotel.

Enoch Morse, Jr.
Gunsmith, Main street, 3 doors west of L. Ridler's Tavern.

Miller & Clayton,
Manufacturers of Copper, Sheet Iron, and Tin Ware, 2d door on the corner of Main and State streets.

Palmer & Sygett,
Wholesale and Retail dealers in Hardware Cutlery, Saddlery, Iron, Nails, Steel, Glass, Hollow ware, Stoves, &c. Main-st. (Sign of the Padlock.)

Parsons & Hart,
Manufacturers of Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron; 2 doors south of the Post Office, Main-st.

Ira C. Paine,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, &c.; office near the Rail road pub. house.

Painesville Hotel;
By Hillegas & Nelson, Main Street, opposite the Bank of Geauga.

H. L. Rand,
Wholesale and Retail dealers in Wet and Dry Groceries, Powder Ware, &c. Main street 2 doors west of Palmer and Sygett.

SEYMOUR & WELLS & LORD,
Dealers in Dry Goods, and Dry Groceries, Opposite Geauga Bank Co. Main street.

SEYMOUR & GRIFFITH,
Dealers in Dry & Fancy Goods, Groceries, &c. Main-st. Rail Road Block.

JULIUS RAWSON,
Cabinet Maker, opposite the Bank, Main Street.

J. Single,
Wigs and Ornamental Painter, Griffith's Block, Main street.

Aaron Wilson,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Crockery, Hardware, Dry Groceries, &c., southwest corner of Main and State streets.

Benj. E. Woodman & co.
Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, &c. north of Main, between State and St. Clair-sts.

W. R. Williams,
Watchmaker and Jeweler, 2 doors west from the corner of St. Clair, north side.

POETRY.

From the Ohio Courier.

"A answer to the young lady's question that appeared in the Painesville Republican, and was published in this paper some few weeks since.

Had lovely nymph, whose beauty shines so clear,
I saw your question, which appear'd to me so queer,
And being fond of question,—and young ones too,
I have endeavored to solve it, and humbly think it true.

Although I am no Bachelor, of years just fifty one,
Being more like yourself, only one quite so young
Now to plant these trees, in street rows just fifteen,
It is indeed a hardsome task, and seldom to be seen.

But to please you, as an amusing a numbered,
I will plant your trees just in that position.
Now little Miss, I will draw seven parallel lines,
And also at right angles, cross them just as many times:

Then just on the corner of each and every square,
Take a young tree, and plant in just there;
But as using our trees, there are but 49,
And also we look of 16 just another line,
But when we have planted we just in a square,
And now to plant the other two, so as to range fair
Just draw a line that diagonally, is way hill,
But two corners from the great diagonal of all;
Now let this last line, so diagonally extend,
That outside of the square, and right at each end
One tree last trees we then can put down;
And now little Mi as just walk with me around,
And if agreeable to your mind, one actual plan,
The trees are planted, and you give your kind,
And I were known to you, as could you compare
To the sum that sets by me, and can just as fair,
I would say little Miss, and reach to my pocket,
If you are agreed Miss, go ahead Mary Crawford.

Somerset, Feb. 1, 1832.

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The above town may be set in a very different position, which is perhaps the lady's request, but it would be very difficult to set in type.

Miscellaneous.

From the Magazine and Advocate.

A VOICE TO YOUNG LADIES.

CHAPTER I.

BY REV. J. N. LEVEE.

FEMALE INFLUENCE.

From the intimate connection that exists between the two sexes, and from the rank which females occupy in Christian countries, it is evident that their influence in the age, is both extensive and powerful. In ancient days, the influence of woman, though sometimes small when contrasted with its present sway, was not unknown. Anacreon, the lyric poet of Ionia, thus sings—

"Bacchus, inspire her gifts to all,
Bright every component, large as crystal,
Pour honey in the urn of my mistress,
Bacchus, make Venus at my feast.

* * * *

To woman, more hospitably kind,
Man owes the sweetest pleasures of mind,
And woman, too, mind and forgave,
Man's greatest and happiest gift into life,
Woman is world around us diffused
Where wisdom, wit and sweetness kind."

The influence of woman commences with man's existence, and throughout his whole career, however circumscribed, he is never disabled from it,—commencing at the cradle, it terminates only at the grave. The domestic circle is its fountain head, from whence its streams flow throughout all the various ramifications of society. Domestic life is woman's proper sphere. There her peculiar qualities and powers are developed—there she commences the exercise of that sway, which, for good or evil, is usually felt in the world at large—there she begins those lessons which will affect those to whom they are addressed, either beneficially or injuriously, while earthly life shall endure—there she first puts into operation, that invisible, yet enduring power, by which she sways to an immense extent, the fate of her race—there she commences twining around the hearts of the stronger sex, those minute and lasting cords, which hold them, to a great degree, to an assimilation to her own character. The domestic circle is the home of woman, where she the most fully evinces her useful and valuable qualifications, and appears the most lovely and endearing.—"A family in society in miniature—home is its location—woman its presiding spirit—and whatever destroys its primary features, must disturb the tranquility of its peace, interdict well-to-do enjoyment of good, infect the waters of attention, not only on her, but upon its members, and affect the whole community to which it forms a part."

Who has not experienced the influence of woman? Who has not been charmed by the vivacity of her conversation—enraptured by the sparkling of her genius, and filled with admiration by the display of dispositions in amiability of character, which [illegible] to distinguish her from the other sex? Who never felt his heart beat—was the respect and love her, for the kindness, the sympathy and tenderness, which her numbers in your sensibility? Ladies, if the rest [illegible] modern travellers, then bears testimony to that kindness of disposition from which so much of her influence is derived—"I have always remarked that women, in all countries, are civil, obliging, tender and humane, and that they do not hesitate like men, to perform a generous action. Not haughty, nor arrogant, nor supercilious, they are full of courtesy, and are in general more virtuous than men, and perform more good actions than he. To a woman, whether civilized or savage, I never addressed myself in the language of decency and friendship, without receiving a decent and friendly answer. In wandering over the barren plains of inhospitable Denmark, through honest Sweden, and frozen Lapland, rude and shaggy Finland, unpeopled Russia, and the wide spread regions of the wandering Tartar; if hungry, dry, cold, sore or sick; the women have ever been friendly to me, and uniformly act and to add to this virtue, so worthy the appellation of benevolence, these actions have been performed in so free and so kind a manner, that if I was dry, I drank the sweetest draught, and if hungry, I ate the sweetest morsel, with a double relish."

The influence of woman is experienced by the other sex, in every stage of existence. How powerful is the influence which the wife can exercise over the husband, when she judiciously employs her abilities! She can mould him into almost any character—she can influence him to noble and patriotic deeds, to a virtuous, honorable and upright course in life; or a dishonorable, base and pernicious disposition—or, if the evil inclination sways her, she can debase and degrade his mind; destroy all honorable ambition, all a young ardent manliness and respectability, debase and brush down his mind, and plunge him into disreputable and sinful habits. When such is the power of woman's influence over her companion, modest deference that it should be exercised with great care and prudence. The female who would have her husband rise in society, and become useful and respected, should reflect, that to attain this end much depends upon her own conduct. If she is conscious of his interests, intelligent of his affairs, and concerned in his plans and prospects, she is a dead weight—yes, her influence will be of a character to paralyze his exertions, to discourage him in every useful effort, and to keep him down to his present level, or sink him still lower. But if she exhibits an interest in his conditions—if she cheers and encourages him in honest and in his moments of depression, instead of racking at him—if she endeavors to soothe and allay his feelings when irritated, instead of casting them to a flame of anger—then the influence of her conduct will be of a highly beneficial character, and her labors will not be unrewarded.

The influence that sisters are capable of exercising over brothers, is by no means inconsiderable. Brought up in each other's company, from infancy—mingling in a great degree in the same scenes, the same amusements—there is usually an intimacy between sisters and brothers in youthful life, much exceeding that between parents and children. The influence which the sister thus acquires, she can wield, by a judicious course, to great advantage. Often the young man, while turning a deaf ear to the counsel of parents, will readily listen to the advice of an affectionate sister. Being senior her age, mingling with him in the same circle, and partaking to a considerable extent of same recreations, she is enabled more fully to enter into his feelings and appreciate the peculiarities of his situation, than the parent, and is, therefore, better prepared, in many cases, to impart counsel and admonition that will have a salutary and virtuous tendency. She can watch a brother's failings, and by circumspection can so bring her influence to bear, as to counteract, to a very important extent, the baleful temptations to which he is exposed.

Sisters can also exercise a salutary influence over brothers younger in years. They mingle much with them, and are often entrusted with an oversight of them in the absence of parents, when children throw off restraint and exhibit more clearly their true dispositions. In these cases sisters should realize that there is no small degree of responsibility resting upon them. They she'd notice the development of the tender minds of their brothers—should check every improper expression, and every evil passion and propensity, and exercise all their influence to give their plant minds and dispositions a virtuous and heavenlest cast. In this way, young ladies can greatly assist their parents in training their brothers to usefulness and respectability.

I cannot forbear adding here, a few suggestions relative to the influence of sisters over brothers, extracted from a late popular work by an eminent female author, entitled the Young Ladies' Friend:—"The important relation which sisters bear to brothers, cannot be fully appreciated, without a greater knowledge of the world and its temptations to young men, than girls in their teens can be supposed to possess. I assure you, that your companionship and influence may be powerful agents in preserving your brothers from dissipation, in saving them from dangerous associates, and maintaining in their minds, a high standard of female excellence. If your brothers are younger than you, encourage them to be perfectly confidential with you; win their confidence by your sympathy in all their concerns, and let them see that their interests and their pleasures are sincerely provided for in the family arrangements. Never disdain their little secrets, however unimportant they may seem to you; never pain them by an ill-timed jest; never regard their feelings as subjects for your sportive sneers; and then you may become their prime minister. If you do this, you will be perfectly safe in the most unlimited confidence with them, and then you may [illegible] your influence over them, to the extent of your wishes. Let them see that you are their friend, and that you are willing to make for him, that when you do oppose his wishes, it is on principle and for their actions' sake; then will you be a blessing to him and even when a thing from you, he will love and respect you the more for your adherence to a high standard. So many temptations beset young men of which young women know nothing, that it is of the utmost importance that your brothers' evenings should be happily passed at home, that their friends should be your friends, that their companions should be the same as yours, and that various innocent amusements should be provided for them in the family circle. Music is an accomplishment chiefly valuable as a home enjoyment, as rallying round the piano, the various members of a family, and harmonizing their hearts as well as voices, particularly in devotional strains. I know of no more agreeable and interesting spectacle, than that of brothers and sisters playing and singing together, those elevated compositions in music and poetry, which gratify the taste and purify the heart, while the parents sit delighted by. Brothers and sisters may greatly aid each other in judging of their friends of the opposite sex. Brothers can throw important light upon the character and morals of young men, because they see them when acting out their natures before their comrades and relieved from the restraints of the drawing room. And you can in return, greatly assist your brothers in coming to wise and just conclusions concerning their female friends. Your brothers may be very truth inclined to the quickest penetration of women into each other's characters, and saved by your discernment from being fascinated by qualities that are not of sterling value. I have been told by men who had passed unharmed through the temptations of youth, that they are chiefly indebted for their escape from many dangers, to the intimate companionship of affectionate and pure minded sisters. They have been saved from a hazardous meeting with idle company, by some home engagement, of which their sisters were the charm; they have refrained from mixing with the impure, because they would not bring home thoughts and feelings which they could not share with their trusting and loving friends. They have put aside the wine cup, and abstained from strong potations, because they would not profane with their breath, the holy kiss with which they were accustomed to bid their sisters good night."

That mothers can exercise a valuable influence over children, is beyond controversy. Who first instructs the infant to lisp the language of its fathers?—the mother. Who first gives form and consistency to ideas floating vaguely in its unfolded mind?—the mother. Who first breathes it themes for thought and conversation?—the mother.—Who gives the first bias and direction to its tender mind, both in moral and intellectual respects?—the mother. How potent, then, is the influence of mothers over children?—The susceptible mind of the child, is to the mother, "as clay in the hand of the potter." She can mould and fashion it as will—she can sow the seeds of virtue and morality, and correct religious views, both by precept and example, or she can allow them to grow up under the sway of ignorance, and error, and evil passions. In most cases, the mother is instrumental in laying the foundation of those prominent characteristics, whether good or bad, that distinguish her children through life. To a mother was my beloved Washington chiefly indebted for those principles of honor and integrity, of virtue, patriotism and religion, which so prominently distinguished him in his rising career. From a mother Napoleon obtained that energy of character, that perseverance, industry and self possession, to which he was mainly indebted for his unparalleled success. It is important, therefore, that mothers, and those destined to become mothers, should be aware of the influence which they sway over their children, and should be prepared to wield it in an advantageous manner. Let them with care, mould the minds of patriotism, morality and religion, early, in the rich mental soil of their offspring, and, unless counteracted by influences of an extremely deleterious character, they will, in after life, yield an abundant harvest of usefulness and respectability.

Although the influence of woman is chiefly exercised in domestic life, yet it is not confined to that circle; but, to a considerable extent, it bears directly upon community at large. On all public occasions, where the presence of females is present, they exercise a controlling influence upon the character of the proceedings. In civilized life, deference is ever paid to the feelings and wish of women. In every assembly, whether the social circle, the ball room, the theatre, or any public assemblage where they are present, if females would express their disapproval, or, merely frown upon every thing of an immoral and dissolute character, their sentiments would soon cause to be offended, and public morals in those respects would be improved. But if women's influence will give force to public sentiment in relation to any thing, it is equally, if not more, in private life. Here, in the social circle, in the family, and in the dwelling, to appear as disagreeable and repulsive to him as possible? No, woman, remember—no! This conduct will not, can not, amend him—it will cause him to dislike and dread home, where all other places—it will influence him to absent himself as frequently and as long as possible, and cast the shades of vacuum behind upon him! There is a better, a more safe and successful method for you to pursue. You need not appreciate his vices, but whenever you allude to them—which you may frequently—do it in a kind tone of voice, and in an affectionate and beseeching manner. And when he enters his dwelling, meet him with a smile of love, instead of a frown of hatred—be gentle, [illegible] in all your words and actions—let your dwelling be "sweet and peaceful," and make as cheerful and pleasant as possible—arrange all things to suit his convenience and wishes. The moment you form such home more to gratify and satisfactory to him than the pleasure of his society, that moment you have achieved the victory. We are always desirous to carry the longest where we enjoy ourselves the best. If the wife studies to make the domestic fire side pleasant and delightful to her companion, the man is more apt that she will have just cause to complain of his absence. By pursuing this conduct with religious purpose, on the part of the first symptoms of any inclination on the husband to stray unbidden from home, and, in the wife and only remain but two paths and judgment, but, can, only that leads to happiness, [illegible] degree and peace.

Such being a general view of the influence possessed by woman in her different relations in society, I now inclose with a few remarks on the importance of exercising [illegible] in the right direction. Woman is a moral agent, and hence, [illegible] responsible for the use of her influence

From the Canada Daily Star.

GREAT COUNTY MEETING.

A meeting of the citizens of this county, convened by a call duly signed by a large number of citizens, through the public papers, at the Court House in the city of Buffalo, on Saturday evening, February 10th, 1838, was called to order by D. Tillinghast, Esq., who was appointed by the choice of Dent. EBENEZER JOHNSON, of the city of Buffalo, President; JAMES H. KAGAN, of Hamburgh, ROSWELL HOPKINS, of Amherst, DAN. THANKSMAN, of Buffalo, and GEO. O. H. MUNSTERMAN, of Clarence, Vice Presidents; and ASHLEY SAWIN, Esq., of Aurora, HORATIO GATES and HENRY R. STRONG, of Buffalo, and HENRY B. EVANS, of Amherst, were appointed secretaries.

Mr. Tillinghast stated the object of the meeting by giving a brief history of the late shipwreck on this frontier, the destruction of the steamboat Caroline, &c., and moved that a memorial be presented to Congress praying the measures to enforce redress and satisfaction, for this outrage upon the rights of American citizens.

The memorial was presented by Mr. H. K. Smith prefacing it with a glowing description of the position of our national relations, at the time of the affair at Schlosser, and vindicating the course of the people upon this frontier, from the calumnies of the tory press both of Canada and the United States. The memorial was then read, as follows:—

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

The memorial of the citizens of Erie County respectfully sheweth:—

That the President of the United States has communicated to Congress intelligence of the invasion of the American territory by an armed body of men from Upper Canada, on the 29th of December last, the destruction by that body of the steamboat Caroline, and the murder of a number of American citizens, who were in quiet and peaceable possession of the boat.

When the outrage was first committed it was thought to be the act of desperate men, performed without authority from the British commander, which would be promptly disavowed by the British authorities in Canada, and its perpetrators delivered up to the tribunals of justice in this country to meet the fate due to piracy and murder. We regret to add, that these just expectations of our citizens have not been realized. Col. McNab, commanding for Britain, Upper Canada, has published an official avowal that the act was performed by his direction, and invoked the praise of the people of Upper Canada, in behalf of the men who were engaged in the action. The Lieutenant Governor of the Province has approved of the conduct of Col. McNab, and has forwarded to the British Minister at Washington an official dispatch, containing his account of the outrage, and fully justifying it. And the Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada has voted a vote of thanks to the officer in immediate command of the expedition which invaded our territory, destroyed American property, and wantonly murdered American citizens.

It is a principle of justice, and one which the United States have adopted in their intercourse with foreign nations, to ask for nothing that is not strictly right, and to submit to nothing that is wrong. Your memorialists earnestly pray that this principle may not be departed from, and that, in the present instance, the honor and dignity of the American nation may be vindicated by the prompt, decided and energetic action of the Government.

The British accounts of the transaction have been published in newspapers having a wide circulation in the United States, and your memorialists apprehend that these false statements, resorted to by the British authorities to screen themselves from the responsibility of their illegal acts, may come to the knowledge of Congress, and unless contradicted, induce the representatives of the nation to forego the action now so anxiously expected by the American people.—Your memorialists, therefore, now lay before Congress the following statement of facts in relation to the affair at Schlosser.—They are obtained from the individuals who were on board the Caroline, the day preceding her destruction, and at the time she was burned. The witnesses are known to us—they are our neighbors and friends—their characters are without reproach, and their statements may be implicitly credited.

The steamboat Caroline was the property of a citizen of Buffalo, and was regularly registered in the office of the collector of the port of Buffalo. After Navy Island had been occupied by the forces opposed to the government of Great Britain in Canada, the intercourse between that island and the American shore became an object of much interest, and offered flattering inducements for the employment of a small steamboat to ply up and down the Niagara river between Black Rock, Navy Island, and Schlosser. The owner of the Caroline availed himself of the opportunity thus offered for the profitable employment of his vessel, and on the 28th of December caused the engine of his boat to be repaired, and the boat herself fitted out for the trip. There was no contract or understanding between the owner and the forces on Navy Island—that the boat was to be employed by the latter. She was fitted out by her owner to run as a ferry boat between the points above mentioned, on his own private speculation, and the assertion by the British and others, that she was owned or controlled by the forces on Navy Island is unwarranted. On the 29th of December, the boat was cleared at the Custom House in Buffalo, and on the same day left that city for Navy Island and Schlosser.—On her way down the Niagara she came to at Black Rock Dam, about five miles from Buffalo—and there the American colors were hoisted. No other colors were carried during the day, or any day other or before. The chart that she carried the colors adopted by the forces on Navy Island in question. After leaving Black Rock, with the American colors flying, she was twice hailed from the British shore with musketry, but without effect. The boat proceeded on her voyage, and during the night was [illegible]

[illegible] would have been exhausted with the consumption of the boat. No law would have licensed them with authority to take the lives of the persons on board. And your memorialists contend that in thus plying between Navy Island and the American shore, and transporting munitions of war, subject to the right of capture by the British, in transitu, the Caroline did not violate either the laws of nations or the acts of Congress.

About five o'clock in the afternoon of the 29th of December, the Caroline was moored to the wharf at Schlosser. This place is in full view of Chippewa, where the British forces were stationed; and the boat could be plainly seen, without the aid of a glass, from the Canada shore. At Schlosser there are, an old building, formerly occupied as a store house, but now abandoned and tenantless, and a small tavern; and these are the only buildings at that place. The tavern was then overflowing with guests, and a number of persons who were unable to procure accommodations on shore, applied for and obtained situations to sleep on board.—As nearly as can now be ascertained thirty three persons lodged on the boat that night. About eight o'clock in the evening a watch was placed on deck, in accordance with the custom practiced on vessels, to prevent any and all, could persons from cutting the boat loose from the wharf. The watchman was stationed, nor was any person on board, in possession of arms of any description, with the exception of one man who had a small pocket pistol, but it was without ammunition to load it. The British statements that the men on board were armed—that there was an armed body of men in the tavern to guard the boat—and that the men on the boat and in the tavern were part of the force from Navy Island, are false in every particular. No arms were in the boat, with the exception of a single pistol—there were no armed men in the tavern, nor were the persons on the boat and in the tavern a part of the force on Navy Island. The men on the boat were American citizens, in the lawful pursuit of their business, who trusted to the American flag for protection, and felt no apprehensions of attack from the British forces, while the stripes and stars of that flag waved over their heads. It remains for Congress to say, whether the trust of a citizen of this country in the power of that country's flag shall be in vain.

Between twelve and one at night, the Caroline was attacked by five boats, filled with armed men, who were a part of the British forces stationed at Chippewa. They boarded the steamboat, and immediately commenced an attack on the defenceless crew, and by their own accounts, published immediately after the transaction, they killed six men. Of the thirty three who were on board, twenty-two escaped, and two were taken prisoners—the rest either were mercilessly killed—and their bodies with one exception, carried over the Falls of Niagara in the boat, where the British navy, first from her mooring, towed into the river and fired. Of those who escaped, several were severely wounded. No resistance was attempted by the occupants of the boat, who were taken by surprise, and were not in a condition to defend themselves for the want of weapons. The killing of any person on board, was therefore, wanton and unnecessary, if the destruction of the boat was all the attacking party aimed. The fact that the assailants placed guards at the gangways of the boat to prevent the escape of its occupants, and that they assented with other to the slaughter, by the cry of "give no quarter," renders the conclusion irresistible that they sought the destruction of human life, as well as that of the vessel.

These statements are derived as has been stated, from the witnesses who were on the Caroline, and saw all the occurrences.—They have also been embodied in the form of affidavits by the United States Attorney for the Northern District of this State, and these affidavits are now probably in the possession of the Department of State at Washington. Your memorialists respectfully ask leave, to refer Congress to those papers.

It will at once be seen, that the British attempt to justify this flagrant outrage by connecting the Caroline with the forces on Navy Island, fails. Equally unsuccessful in their attempt to palliate the crime by charging the conduct of the Government and people of the United States, towards their subjects in Canada, who rose in arms to gain their independence, as a provocation of the act. The authorities of the General and State Governments, it is well known, adopted decided measures to preserve the neutrality of this country, inviolate, during the disturbances in Canada. They exerted all the authority with which the laws had invested them, for that purpose; and the citizens of the United States may inquire, whether in its anxiety to keep the faith of this country with Great Britain, the Government did not exceed its legitimate powers, and infringe on the liberty of the citizens. The conduct of the authorities of the United States, and of the State of New York, was such as should receive the approbation, at least, of the Government of Great Britain. Nor was the conduct of the citizens of the country, such as to give the British Nation just cause of complaint. On this subject there has been much misrepresentation, and your memorialists ask the indulgence of Congress, to lay before them, a few facts, in relation to the conduct of the people on the Niagara frontier.

The rising of the Patriots in Canada, excited great interest among the people of the United States. Their situation resembled, in many of its features, that of our fathers in their struggle for independence. Many of the grievances of which the Canadians complained, and which they endeavored to redress by an appeal to arms, were similar in their character, to the wrongs which produced the American Revolution. The sympathy for the oppressed people in Canada, was general throughout the United States, and was manifested in the public prints, and in numerous meetings of the people. At such meetings resolutions were adopted expressive of this sympathy, and of a determination to extend to the patriots in Canada, aid and assistance, precisely [illegible] The right of the people thus to assemble and express their opinions, and [illegible] the Constitution, [illegible] the Government, [illegible] and [illegible] by the very rights [illegible] which these feelings in population, have been exhibited in the cause of a nation struggling for independence.

On this frontier, from its contiguity to the scene of the Canadian contest—from the acquaintance which many of our citizens had with prominent leaders of the popular cause in the Province—and from the relationship which subsisted between many of the residents in Canada, and in this vicinity, very great interest was felt for the success of the Revolutionists. At one of the public meetings held in this city, Mr. Mackenzie, who had fled from Canada to avoid prosecution by the government, was present, and addressed the assemblage. The next day he was joined by some of his friends from Canada, and by a very few of the citizens of the United States, among the latter was Mr. Van Rensselaer, who subsequently was appointed to command the forces of the Canadian Patriots. While these men remained on our territory, with the intention of proceeding to carry war to Canada, we can safely say they received no aid or encouragement in their plans, from the citizens of this frontier. On the contrary, they were expressly told that no aid or assistance would be furnished them, as long as they remained within the jurisdiction of the United States. On the 13th of December last, they took possession of Navy Island, in the Niagara River and in the Province of Upper Canada, with a force of only twenty eight men, the greater part of whom were Canadians. These forces increased slowly, owing to the vigilance with which the forces from Canada, were guarded by the British—and at the time the Caroline was burned, they had not three hundred men on the Island. After Navy Island had been occupied by them, they received from the American shore, donations of provisions, clothing and munitions of war. They were also joined by some American citizens, who were disposed with a noble and chivalrous spirit, to give up the protection of their own laws and country, and to fight for freedom on a different territory. In communicating the occupation of the State of New York were taken by persons of this state, and sent to the forces of Navy Island. At the time the men on Navy Island left that position, their whole number amounted to five hundred and eleven.

The right of any citizen to abandon his country and go abroad for the purpose of pleasure or business, or to attach himself to the service of any nation, not at war with his own, your memorialists contend, cannot be questioned. It is an inalienable right and cannot be taken from him. The Government of the United States have never abridged it. Every citizen is free to depart when he pleases; and if he commits no act out of the jurisdiction of the United States, against the laws and peace of a foreign nation, the responsibility rests on himself, and not on the nation from which he departed. The laws for the protection of our neutrality provide against the enlistment of men in the United States, to serve against a nation with which the Government is at peace—and against setting on foot, or providing the means for a military expedition, to be carried on from the United States—against a nation with which we are at peace. They make no provision against joining, or furnishing means to an expedition, carried on beyond the jurisdiction of the United States, against a country with which the nation is at peace. In a civil war in an adjacent country, they leave our citizens free to join, or trade with, either of the belligerent parties. And it must be remembered, that the British army, during the troubles in Canada, obtained much of its provisions, and some of its munitions of war, from the American shores.

Your memorialists contend, that the citizens on this frontier, who furnished munitions of war to the Patriot forces in Canada, acted in accordance with law, and exhibited a liberal and magnanimous spirit, worthy of commendation. The British complaints on this subject, are captious; and certainly such acts of our citizens could furnish no excuse for an invasion of our territory and the murder of its peaceable inhabitants.

The outrage at Schlosser, must be considered as unprovoked and deliberate insult to the American nation—an insult for which our Government should demand full satisfaction, and the surrender of the men who were engaged in the action for trial and punishment by our laws. In view of the appeal which the British authorities in Canada have given to this act, your memorialists respectfully show, that an approval of it may be anticipated from the Government in London. The nation should therefore be put in a situation to enforce the demand for redress.—When the honor and dignity of the nation are involved considerations of cost should not be permitted to deter the Government from adopting vigorous measures. A resort to arms to avenge murdered citizens, and the violation of our soil by a foreign military, will be sustained by the people of the United States; when milder measures shall first have been tried and failed to obtain redress. Your memorialists earnestly pray that the naval and military forces of the United States may receive the early attention of Congress, and that those means of preserving the character and possessions of our nation may be materially strengthened—that the fortifications throughout the United States may be completed and garrisoned, and that on this frontier, and particularly at the city of Buffalo, exposed as it is, to sudden irruptions from the Canadian provinces, fortifications of suitable size may be forthwith erected and garrisoned. That the militia system of the United States may be revised—its defects corrected, and the militia of our country instructed in military discipline, and rendered what they are designed to be, the country's main defence. And your memorialists further pray, that Congress will adopt measures to obtain full and complete satisfaction for the murder of our citizens, the destruction of American property, and the invasion of our territory on the night of the 29th of December last by a British force from Canada.

Mr. Gaskins P. Seamen being called, from every quarter of the house, most addressed the meeting, stating upon the facts stated in the memorial, and adverting briefly to the ancient feuds of Scotchmen to all their former quarrels with Americans, and concluded them rather half-hearted with their character do, at this time, when they have failed to do in former quarrels.

Mr. Seamen C. Blossom, another Scotchman, then addressed the meeting in a most spirited address to the British authorities and [illegible] Canadian politicians [illegible] and people and refused by the very [illegible] taken by Mr. Hawley, then offered the following resolutions, which were adopted by the meeting with the shouts of thousands:—

Resolved, That the legal right to procure munitions of war and assistance from the citizens of the United States, is common to the rebellious and patriots of Upper Canada. That in furnishing the same we neither make nor admit of any distinction, save that which is dictated by our sympathy for the patriots and the justice of their cause. The patriotism, liberality, and propriety of our aid to Greece, Poland, South America and Mexico has never been questioned, and has always been applauded, and between our sons, then and now, it requires the pure vision of the Canadian Tories or their more loyal allies in this country, to discover a distinction.

Resolved, That to no act of our Government or people can the Government of Great Britain find the slightest apology or excuse for the Schlosser outrage, or the frequent and vexatious arrests and imprisonment of our citizens, called into this territory, by their business pursuits, or for the cowardly practice of firing upon our people employed in their ordinary avocations on our own soil. And all these wrongs, though of a most exasperating character, have been submitted to with silent forbearance, indicative of a steady determination to support on our part, the relations of amicability between us, with a firm belief that the actions of our Government would afford them an opportunity of authorized retaliation.

Resolved, That our Government has contributed nothing, and done all, and more than was necessary to maintain unbroken, as we pray that the relations of amity between our Government and Great Britain; and we only regret that in so doing our Government have, by their acts, afforded unbridled power to the scowling power of despotism in Canada, and added weight to the galling chains of Colonial bondage.

Resolved, That the destruction of the Steamboat Caroline belonging to one of our own citizens, lying at an American wharf, under the flag of our country, occupied by unarmed American citizens, in the pursuit of their peaceful and lawful employments, and the unnecessary and barbarous destruction of those citizens to their sleep, the original order to that expedition and the subsequent sanction and approval of their acts by the highest provincial authorities, was an open and officially authorized invasion of our territory in time of peace, and calls upon our Government in the most emphatic tone to promptly to demand reparation for the property destroyed, and the delivery to our authorities for trial and punishment of those who ordered and those who perpetrated this outrage; and in case of a refusal by her Majesty's Government, the most energetic measures of compulsory redress should be promptly adopted. The honor and dignity of the nation calls for it; the voice of an indignant people demand it.

Resolved, That every American citizen has the legal right to give of his succor to any belligerent people or party out of our territory, and individually to take up arms and join any flag our raised against our own country—or within our territory. It is a right for which our fathers fought, and it would be base in us to surrender—that we will at all times our discretion, whenever we find an oppressed people struggling to be free. And we will not remain silent and inactive when that right is questioned by a foreign monarchy, or attempted to be abridged by our own Government.

Resolved, That in view of the deep seated and natural hostility of all crowned heads towards free institutions, and the belligerent attitude towards our country lately assumed by the British authorities in Canada, *Our Government should immediately put them*selves in a condition of perfect military defence and swing to the popular feelings of the authorities of Upper Canada, and the northern spirit that guides their councils, the Niagara Frontier is exposed in the event of a rupture with Great Britain, to the earliest effects of war,—and some prominent and extensive measures of military defence are particularly required at those points.

Resolved, That the just and manly position taken by his Excellency Wm. L. Marcy, the Governor of this State in his Special Message to the Legislature, upon the subject of the Schlosser outrage, has made him a natural object of Canadian abuse and American congratulation, and that he upright and independent course in the preservation of our neutrality, demands and receives our high commendation.

Resolved, That those public journals, individuals, and officers, who have taken upon themselves the task of apologizing for the British outrages and giving currency, credit and wide circulation to the vile falsehoods & perjuries of the Canadian officials, have shown in these acts, sentiments and feelings unworthy of American citizens, and are not entitled to our countenance, patronage or suffrages. They are the legitimate progeny of the federalists of the last war and the tories of the Revolution.

Resolved, That we view with indignation and regret, the wanton insult of a correspondence, conducted at a time when every American bosom should have swelled with indignation and defiance, by Gen. Arcularius, a high officer of this state, with Allan MacNab, the instigator of the atrocious insult offered to our flag and territory—by our have a fugitive felon; that he letters to MacNab are a misrepresentation of the sentiments & a libel upon the temper and spirit of the American People; and that his insolent statement "that MacNab would be justified in attacking and burning our city," show him to be too base to hold an office in the republic, and too stupid to perform its duties.

On motion of D. Tillinghast, Esq.

Resolved, That the upright and patriotic conduct of the Committee of Thirteen, appointed at a morning hold in the Senate, in this city, on the 12th of December last, deserves and does hereby receive, the unanimous approbation of this meeting.

On motion of H. D. Wing, Esq.

Resolved, That whatever differences of opinion may have existed among us, in relation to the controversy between the Patriots and Royalists of the Canadas, there is no such controversy between us and the people of Canada, who are now struggling for the rights of their government in opposition to the tyranny of Great Britain, and we hereby tender to the people of Canada our sympathy and our aid in their struggle for liberty.

Resolved, That these public journals, individuals, and officers, who have taken upon themselves the task of apologizing for the British outrages and giving currency, credit and wide circulation to the vile falsehoods & perjuries of the Canadian officials, have shown in these acts, sentiments and feelings unworthy of American citizens, and are not entitled to our countenance, patronage or suffrages. They are the legitimate progeny of the federalists of the last war and the tories of the Revolution.

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Bad Bad Times.—We hesitate to incommodate [illegible] to publish a Book made [illegible] nothing in abridgement from the Commercial [illegible] that, to make it to vary the [illegible] it would occupy three pages. While [illegible] would be more than we can spare, and to [illegible] at every thing gone the money that has gone [illegible] it, we have concluded to defer the table. When any of the books fall, we shall give the [illegible] to our readers.

☞ By the politeness of Mr. Ramsayer, we have received the first annual Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, made to the General Assembly of Ohio, January, 1837, by Samuel Lewis. It is a volume [illegible] containing nearly seventy pages, from which we gather the following statistics:

There are in the state 7,402 School Districts, in which there are 552,318 male children, and 525,924 females, between the ages of 4 and 21 years, of whom 76,575 males, and 69,055 females have attended school more than two months in the past year for which purpose, 4757 male, and 2012 female teachers have been employed, at an expense of 231,765 dollars. Of this sum $110,830 was raised by a tax, $93,718 by school funds, and $105,152 by subscription.

☞ It is said that Van Rensselaer, Southerland, Dunscomb and McLeod, are all now in the neighborhood of Detroit. We soon expect to hear of some desperate movements of the Patriots. May success attend them.

☞ The Monroe Times of the 13th inst., states that in Detroit, a cry of fire was raised in a distant part of the city, and while public attention was drawn in that direction, about 200 stand of arms and 100 dragoon bags were stolen and conveyed away, "as is supposed by the Patriots."

"Houses."—This is the title which the Tory editor of the Telegraph applies to the cause of the Canadian Patriots who are struggling for liberty, while thousands of their friends and relatives are imprisoned in dungeons, loaded with irons, and actually starving to death—confined, not for crime, but in many instances, merely because they dared to disapprove of the conduct of a set of hireling mercenaries who have been placed over them by a transatlantic potentate. And who is he who uses this opinion as a cause which makes every patriotic bosom swell with anxiety for the success of those who are engaged in it? We ask again, who, and what is he? But we forbear.

Motesnous.—We insert the following communication on the principles of justice—and the same principles will require of us to open our columns to a reply, should any be offered with the author's name thereto attached. It is not, however, our wish, nor shall we consent to devote our paper to the discussion of religious or irreligious subjects. In this respect we in all others, we occupy independent ground, and have no desire to interfere with any man's religious creed, so long as he does not infringe upon the rights of others.

Kirtland, Feb. 3, 1838.

To the Editor of the Painesville Republican:

Sir,—I have taken the liberty to send you a synopsis of some of the leading features of the characters of Joseph Smith, Jr., and Sydney Rigdon, who are styled leaders of the Mormon Church, and if you are disposed, and think it would be of service to the public, you are at liberty to publish it. I have for several years past been a member of the Church of Latter day Saints, commonly called Mormons, belonging to the quorum of seventy High Priests, and an intimate acquaintance of Joseph Smith, Jr., and Sydney Rigdon, the modern Prophets, and have had an opportunity of ascertaining to no great extent, perhaps the real characters of these men, as any other individual. I have been Smith's private Secretary, called to fill this high and responsible station by revelation which I wrote myself as it dropped from the lips of the Prophet, and although contrary to my natural inclinations, I submitted to it, fearing to disobey or treat lightly the commands of the Almighty. I have kept his Journal, and like Baruch (the ancient scribe, have had the honor of writing the History of one of the Prophets.—I have attended him in the private Council, in the secret chambers and in public exhibition.—I have performed a pilgrimage with him, (not to Mecca,) but to Missouri, a distance of 1000 miles for the redemption of Zion, in company with about two hundred others, called the camp of Israel. When we arrived in Clay County adjoining Jackson County, Mo., in which Zion was located by revelation, and from which our brethren had been driven, we were informed through the Prophet that God had revealed to us that we need not cross over and fight as we expected, but that God had accepted our sacrifice as he did that of Abraham, ours being equal to his when he offered up his Son. Therefore, we were sealed up unto eternal life in the name of Jesus Christ, as a reward for our sufferings and obedience. I have set by his side and penned down the translation of the Egyptian Hieroglyphicks as he claimed to receive it by direct inspiration from Heaven. I have listened to him with feelings of no ordinary kind, when he declared that the audible voice of God, instructed him to establish a Banking-Anti Banking institution, which like Aaron's rod should swallow up all other Banks (the Bank of Monroe excepted,) and grow and flourish and spread from the rivers to the ends of the earth, and survive when all others should be laid in ruins. I have been astonished to hear him declare that we had 50,000 Dollars in specie in our vaults and $500,000 at our command, when we had not to exceed $6,000 and could not command any more; also that we had but about ten thousand Dollars of our bills in circulation, when he, as Cashier of the institution, knew that there was at least $150,000. Knowing their extreme poverty when they commenced in this speculation, I have been not a little surprised to hear them assert that they were worth from three to four hundred thousand Dollars Clear, and in less than ninety days after, become insolvent without any change in their business affairs. But such has been the audacity of these boasting blasphemers, that they have assumed the authority to curse, or to bless, to damn, or to save, not only this Church, but this entire generation, and that they hold their destinies in this world and that which is to come. And such has been their influence over this Church in this place, that they have fleeced their deluded votaries and obtained their earthly substance for the purpose of establishing a Bank and various other wild speculations, in order that they might aggrandize themselves and families, until they have reduced their believers to wretchedness and want. For the year past their lives have been one continued scene of lying, deception, and fraud, and that too in the name of God. But they can prevent [illegible] for to my own mind, among a catalogue of their private characters and transactions, I believe them to be endowed fiddles, who have set the fear of God before their eyes, notwithstanding their high pretensions to holiness, and frequent correspondence with the Angels of Heaven, and the revelations of Jesus Christ by the power of the Holy Ghost. What could the chiefs of such men to believe of heart, when their examples do violence to the system of morality, to say nothing about religion? What more favorable idea, can one reasonable who has heard them say that sin has no more agency than a shadow, and consequently is not accountable, and in the final end of all things no such principle will exist as sin. These languages indeed of many abominations that might be named, such as the Prophets fighting four pitched battles at Kirtland, within four years, one with his own natural brother, one with his brotherinlaw, one with Ezra Thait, and one with a Baptist priest, spoke volumes.—Their management in this place has reduced society to a complete wreck. The recent outrage committed here, viz: the burning of the Printing establishment, I have no doubt was nothing more, nor less than carrying into effect Smith and Rigdons last revelation that they had before they took their leave of this place between two days—in fact the lying, fighting, stealing, running away &c., that has been carried on among us is only rehearing their theory in practice, and in some instances they have not only taught the theory, but have set the example themselves. And I am fully convinced that their precepts and examples both in public and in private, are calculated to corrupt the morals of their votaries, and cast a shade over their characters, which like the twilight of evening will soon settle into the gloom of midnight darkness; and had it not been revealed in its mad career, would have transmitted to succeeding generations, a system of hereditary tyranny, and spiritual despotism, unparalleled in the annals of the christian Church, the Church of Rome not excepted. But they have fled in the night; "they love darkness rather than light because their deeds are evil; the wicked flee when no man pursueth"—the printing establishment, book bindery &c., was formerly the property of Smith and Rigdon; it had been sold the day previous to its being set on fire, by virtue of two executions obtained against them of one thousand dollars each, for issuing banking paper contrary to law. The establishment had fallen into the hands of those who have of late remonstrated against the wickedness of the above named individuals; and had it not been sacrificed upon the altar of reckless fanaticism, it would no doubt at this time have speaking the truth, as an atonement for an ill spent life; a well grounded conviction of this fact was evidently one reason why Smith and Rigdon obtained a revelation to abstand, and that the Press must not at all hazards be suffered to be put into requisition against them, else that God would destroy that place by fire, for the wicked then against his Prophets, and that his servants are swift messengers of destruction, by whose hands he avenges himself upon his enemies; this accounts for the outrage. This is but a preface to the catalogue of their iniquities that might be enumerated. But the most astonishing thing after all is, that men of common sense and common abilities, should be so completely blinded as to dispense entirely with the evidence of their senses, and timely submit to be led by such men, and to countenance such glaring inconsistencies; and at the same time be made to believe, that they had God for their author and the happiness and well being of mankind for their end and aim. But the magic charm is broken at last; superstition and bigotry have begun to lose their influence and unclench their iron grasp from this devoted people who have "been led like the lambs to the slaughter, and as a sheep is dumb before her shearers" so have we not dared to open our mouths. However justice seems to be in pursuit of the workers of iniquity; and sooner or later will overtake them; they will reap a just and sore retribution for their folly. This then is the conclusion of the whole matter; they lie by revelation, swindle by revelation, cheat and defraud by revelation, runaway by revelation, and if they do not mend their ways, I fear they will at last be damned by revelation.

M. PARRISH.

This is to certify that we are personally acquainted with said Parish, Smith and Rigdon, and that the above is a statement of facts according to our best recollection.

LUKE JOHNSON, } late of the twelve
JOHN BOYNTON, } Apostles.
SYLVESTER SMITH, } formerly president
LEONARD RICH, } of the seventies.

ITEMS.

A fire occurred in Baltimore, on the 2d instant, which destroyed the Theatre and Circus, scenery and all, with 50 horses.

W. D. Gallagher and Otway Curry, have issued proposals for publishing a Literary paper, under the title of the Hesperian, at Columbus, Ohio.

Hon. A. Mehlenberg, of Pa., has been nominated Ambassador to Austria.

Charles Seymour, has been appointed President of the Utica Branch Bank, at Cooperstown, N. Y. in place of John U. Rathbone resigned.

Ex-Governor Throop, of N. Y. has been nominated Minister to Naples.

Sudden Death.—Hon. Lathin Barnard, Senator from Maine, died suddenly at the State House, in Hallowell last of apoplexy.

Mr. Hamer, a member of Congress from this state, has been called home by the severe affliction in his family.

The whole sum appropriated to the Patent office is $96,227,000.

A bill has been introduced in the N. Y. Legislature, appropriating $2000 for the erection of a monument to the memory of De Witt Clinton.

Too Serious Point.—A gentleman was explaining the other day, to his Alderman, somewhat for his love of turtle and venison, the admirable invention of the common pump. "It is a most excellent contrivance, certainly," said the gourmand, "for now we may eat two dinners a day."

Saucy Hen.—"Pause, sir," said a waggish citizen to a dilapidated dandy, "is not your hat dusty."

"Not dusty! why you nasty little rascal!"

"Because it looks as though it had not had a nap for a great while."

A man by the name of Sylvester Hamlin, was drawn to death, the last week, in Fairmount, in Newbury, N. H. Supposed to have been intoxicated.

Melancholy.—The latter part of last week a Mr. Parks, of Smithfield, was thrown from a load of hay on the Grand Ohio turnpike, and so injured as to expire the next day. Mr. Parks was on his way to town. He was a very worthy man, and has left a wife and several children disconsolate at his untimely loss.—Detroit D. Adv.

From the Pittsburgh Post.

A CONSTITUTIONAL REPONDER "FLETCHERED."

The following, from the Globe of the 3d inst. so completely sails Mr. Webster's denial of his having a note protested in the Commonwealth Bank of Boston in his name as a base and wilful falsehood, that we cannot see how he can ever again rise to unmasked as a man of truth. Really the boiling people of Boston are well represented at Washington by such men as Fletcher and Webster. This denial of Webster only has its equal in the denial of Wilson, the editor of the Hyannis Gazette, that he had ever received money from Mr. Biddle for puffing.

MR. WEBSTER AND THE GLOBE.

A Question of veracity not adjourned.

The affairs of the Commonwealth Bank in Boston have become the subject of a severe legislative investigation. The whole matter is now one of public notoriety, open to the examination of every citizen of Massachusetts. We find that our statement respecting the protest of a draft drawn by Daniel Webster, is more than confirmed.—We always aim at accuracy; and we are now happily able to substantiate our charge by documentary evidence. The draft to which we referred was, as it appears from the collection book of the Commonwealth Bank, drawn by Daniel Webster on David Webster of Portland, and is dated a Washington, December 1, 1836, for $10,000 at six months, due June 1—4, 1837, and protested at the Commonwealth Bank for non payment.

A letter from David Webster, declining payment, addressed to the Cashier, is on file among the papers of the Commonwealth Bank; and, as a political curiosity, we shall entertain our readers with an exact copy of it.

PORTLAND, May 29, 1837.

"*Dear Sir:* I have received a notice stating that you have in your Bank an acceptance given by me, that is due about this time that amounts to $10,000. I gave it expressly for the accommodation of Daniel Webster, and have his promise that I should not be troubled as to the payment of it. I have not any means of raising money at this time, nor any one that is owing me.

Yours, respectfully,
(Signed) DAVID WEBSTER.

CHARLES HAM, Esq., Boston.

Nor is the the only protested paper of Daniel Webster in the Commonwealth Bank. A draft of C. S. Fowler on Daniel Webster, dated at Washington, January 25, 1837, at sixty days, for $3,038; due March 28,—31, was protested for non payment.

On the failure of the bank—a result of the delinquency of debtors—among the papers lodged there for collection by another pet bank, was an acceptance drawn by Daniel Webster on David Webster, dated October 4, 1837, for four months, for $10,000, and forwarded from the bank of the Metropolis to the Commonwealth Bank for collection. At the time of its failure, this paper remained in its hands. The directors have, since their failure, hunted this demand over to another pet bank, to which Mr. Webster was already largely a debtor for debts which the bank is still unable to collect.

The above items, we understand, constitute a very small part of the sums borrowed by Mr. Webster of pet banks, to carry on his extensive speculations.

Mr. Webster's Senatorial contradiction of the fact contradicted by the above extracts from the record, is headed in large capitals in some of the Federal prints,

"THE GLOBE BRANDED A LIAR."

Will those honest publishers do us the justice to give the above extracts from the archives of the bank, now before a committee of the Massachusetts Legislature!

From the Christian Advocate.

The force of a joke is in the use of less than meets it, and not in the imagine of less that meets it.—Lord's Table Talk.

The following is copied from the Columbus Journal and Register. Governor Vance is understood to be the editor, "*de jure*," of this paper. A schoolmaster by the name of Gallagher, does the spelling, and a very clever fellow by the name of Scott, the printing:—

"FORTUNE'S FROLIC."

"Because Wilson Shannon was so fortunate as to be born in the State of Ohio, he is to be made Governor! Because Joseph Vance had the bad luck to be born before there was a state of Ohio, or indeed, before white folks inhabited what is now Ohio—[not an abolitionist we hope]—he is to be rejected by the people—discarded—dismissed from the *counsels* of the state which he has served so *many years* as master Wilson has been in existence"—*Jour. & Reg.*

Wilson Shannon was born about 1801, thirty-six years ago, and consequently Gov. Vance must have served in the councils of the state thirty-six years, and before it was a State—"indeed before white folks inhabited it"—before there was a single trace of any human being, except Indians and Bears.

Governor Vance has certainly been a long time in office, longer than we can remember. For the last seventeen years we have known him. In 1821 he was chosen to Congress, and here an important part of his public services were performed. We shall cote them in tabular form:—

United States to JOSEPH VANCE,		*Dr.*
May 8, 1822—Sitting 156 days in Congress Hall and travel,		$1,018 00
1823—sitting 91 days in do		1,006 00
1824— do 177 do do		1,800 00
1825— do 87 do do		1,084 00
1826— do 168 do do		1,712 00
1827— do 89 do do		1,080 00
1828— do 175 do do		1,788 00
1829— do 98 do do		1,104 00
1830— do 175 do do		1,759 00
1831— do 87 do do		1,084 00
1832— do 233 do do		2,152 00
1833— do 91 do do		1,096 00
1834— do 209 do do		2,040 00
1835— do 92 do do		1,104 00
		$20,684 00
1837—For going to West Point to see his son,		800 00
U. S. Expenses in educating his son,		1,700 00
His share of books printed by order of Congress for 14 years,		2,800 00
		$26,084 00
Dec. 1836—Sum of Ohio for one year as Governor,		1,800 00
For nineteen hundred and twelve days sitting in Congress, and fourteen journeys to and from, and one to West Point, he has received equal to twenty-six thousand dollars!		

And what did he do? Why, from The People's Presidency he run for Mr. Adams contrary to the expressed will of the state, although he was so plainly informed that he had no influence to break the solid column from the table at the election, unless to defeat and then destroy them. The Press dubbed his friends to point out any essential service he had rendered. In the use of purse to put out to go into this public documentary's services as Governor, the people are well acquainted with them. He has served, it seems, in the councils of the state thirty-six years; fifteen years have been spent upon—the other twenty-one remain to be expended. We wait for its history. Should these figures up as heathenishly as those we have set down, it will give great weight to his Excellency's remark on the importance of continuing in office, as well as to his forcible appeal to United States officers, urging them to surrender a portion of their salaries—more especially as it only costs about fifty per cent. more to live in Washington City now, than it did when Governor Vance boarded there.

From the West.—We take the following paragraphs from the Detroit Advertiser of the 13th. The 'Patriots' must have a cold berth about these days.—*Cleve. Herald and Gazette.*

We understand that Mackenzie, Gen. Van Rensselaer, and Dr. Duncombe are in or about this city. It is impossible to conceal that something of the highest importance one way or the other, may soon occur in the neighborhood. We learn that an express from Gen. Brady and the state authorities started for Washington on Sunday evening, but for what purpose we know not.

We understand that one hundred and one barrels of flour have been taken from the steamboat Gen. Brady, lying in the river below this city and within the American territory, by some persons connected with the Patriot cause. The flour is said to have belonged to the British Government. This last circumstance doubtless operated upon the minds of the Patriots, for still the act was illegal and wrong; however the property, being on the American side, was under the protection of the laws of the United States.

The river at this city is now frozen over. We have also a slight covering of snow which makes tolerable sleighing. In the country there is plenty of snow.

We regret to learn that two men were drowned yesterday afternoon in attempting to cross the river. Their names were Weeks and Dickinson. The persons connected with the ferry endeavored to rescue them but without success.

The Toledo Gazette of the 13th, says:

We have been informed by a gentleman direct from Detroit that Capt. Dawson, of Lockport, U. C. who was severely wounded and taken prisoner on board of the schooner Ann at Amherstburg, died in prison at Malden last week. Dr. Theller and Col. Dodge, who were also wounded, had so far recovered that they were removed to Toronto jail last week.

"*Of* with their *HEAD!*"—*so much for Buckingham!*"—*Upper Canada has lost its Head!* It was carried through this vicinity a few days, or rights since, in cap, on his way hence to the Queen! It had lost the most egregiously rickety, and withal so *oppressively burdensome*, that the body politic refused longer to sustain the corrupting mass and none of its prominent members bolted outright, in consequence of which *decapitation* became necessary. The Queen has Arthur and a ghost from the *dead mass* (Van *Diemans*) Land, to act as a substitute. He may purchase find his new dominions, a *Van Kilkenny* land, if Van Rensselaer and his Patriot band get among them! —*Lockport Balance.*

From the Mt. Vernon Banner.

PROGRESS OF REFORM.

Our money-saving, people loving, office hating, federal, reform Legislature have now been in session something like two months, or near 60 days, at the *per diem* expense of something like $300, which now amounts in the aggregate to about $30,000. What equivalent have they rendered to the public for this large sum, which they are peculiarly fond of calling the "people's money?"—Have they, brigand like, appropriated this amount of the "dear people's" funds to themselves without enabling them to say that they have value received? *We think they have.* Nay, more, we think that instead of giving value received, they have squandered this money in unwarranted and unjustifiable attempts to remove faithful servants from offices to which they had been fairly and legally elected, to make room for "hungry expectants" and fawning mendicants to come, themselves beggars for money and office.—We think that with it they have paid themselves for endeavoring to make other servants vote against the will of the majority, and the true interests of the whole people.

This much we note as a realization of that reform promised as attendant upon the ascendency of federal principles.

More trouble in Lower Canada.—The Montreal Herald of the 3d inst., has the following:

Authentic information has reached the proper authorities that a considerable number of the French Canadians have crossed the line in the direction of Napierville and Odelltown, to reinforce General Coté; the number is estimated at 300. So we may look for a few more plaisanteries, than a little blood letting.

The guards were doubled last Saturday and Sunday nights, and strong patrols were out all night, in consequence of information having been received that the Patriots were had accumulated, containing a fresh corps of deluded rebels, with the object of attempting a plaisanterie. A garrison order directs that Saturday, that each volunteer should fall on, on the alarm being given by the bugle, to the parade ground of his battalion, viz. Montreal is thoroughly barricaded!

News have been brought to town that the Canadians in the county of Acadie have frequent drillings, and other threats against the British portion of the population. To prevent any organized movements among the whole a considerable force is stationed at Laprairie, St. Johns and Chambly, and two companies of the 66th Reg. under Captains Powers and Stockham, left town on Thursday for Napierville.

The New York Herald of Monday, has raised $600 for the relief of the poor of the different wards of that city.

[illegible]

☞ Stephen Munger, Postmaster at Kingsville, Ashtabula Co. Ohio, and his son Harrison, were arrested on the 24th ult. on the charge of purloining money from letters passing through and directed to the Kingsville, P. O.

Upon examination Harrison Munger was found in possession of $600 in Bank bills, $500 of which were in $100 bills on the Bank of the U. States, part or all of which had been cut in two and pasted together again. The balance were upon other Eastern Banks. Stephen Munger was acquitted and Harrison Munger was recognized to appear at the next term of the U. S. Circuit Court to be held at Columbus.

Messrs. Ralph and Detcombe were expelled from their seats in the Provincial Parliament on the 20th ult.

Mr. Gowan made a motion that the widows of the "rebels" should retain their legal share of the confiscated property; but it was rejected.

An address has been adopted by the Parliament praying the Queen to grant 5000 acres of land, to Col. Fitzgibbon of Toronto.

An annuity of £40 per annum, has been voted to the widows of those killed in the late rebellion.

The Toronto election to fill Gilmour's seat is contested by two tories—Gamble and Dugan.—*Rochester Democrat.*

A prediction.—A Canadian loyalist, not many days since, told a citizen of Buffalo, who was on business in that Province, that there would be a war between England and America in eighteen months,—and that, in two years from that time, a British General would be Governor General of the American States, and backed up his opinion by the assurance, that the United States have no military officers, and what they have are not worth any thing. The prophet who predicts this is an ex-member of the Canadian parliament. He evidently said it, to provoke some reply, for the sake of quarrelling with the Americans.—*Buffalo Daily Star.*

Emigrating Chickasaws.—From the Nashville Banner of the 25th, we learn, (says the St. Louis Bulletin of Feb. 2d) that the whole of this nation, with the exception of a few hundred, have arrived safely at their new home, west of the Arkansas, under the superintendence of Col. Upshaw. We are gratified to learn that they express themselves satisfied with their new abode.—*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

Puzzle.

I am a word of eleven letters. My 6th, 2d, 9th and 10th, is part of a dress; my 4th, 8d, 8th and 10th, is an article used by carpenters; my 7th, 8d, 6th and 10th, is an article worn by ladies; my 8d, 5th and 5th, is a quadruped; my 9th, 2d, 7th and 5th, is what we are all trying to do these hard times; my 6th, 9th, 5th, 11th, 7th and 5th, is part of a dress; my 4th, 9th, 10th, and 5th, is the name of a river; my 6th, 10th, 8d, 7th, and 5th, is what you would dislike to be called.

MARRIED,

In St. James Episcopal Church, on Sunday evening, February 4th, by the Rev. J. T. Guion, HORACE HINSDALE, Esq., of this village, to Miss MARIANA N. SEYMOUR, of Litchfield, Conn.

The receipt of the above article was attended with substantial testimony of regard for the printer's taste, for which we tender to the bride and bridegroom, our hearty good wishes for their mutual happiness through life.

DISSOLUTION.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between Carter & Childs, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; and all accounts will be settled by the subscriber.

A. CHILDS.

Painesville, Feb. 3, 1838.

THE SADDLE, HARNESS, & TRUNK business will still be carried on by the subscriber, at the old stand, one door east of the Grocery Store of N. Loring & Co., where he intends keeping a general assortment of Saddles, Harnesses, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Bridles, Martingals, Halters, Surcingles, Chair Bells, Whips, &c. &c., all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, for Cash or approved credit. Most kinds of country produce received in part payment at the highest market prices.

N. J. Repairing done on the shortest notice.

A. CHILDS.

Painesville, Feb. 3, 1838.

FARMERS HOTEL.—S. DEMICK respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the Farmer's Hotel, on the south side of Main Street, three doors east of the corner of Main and State streets, and near the termination of the Fairport and Painesville Rail Road, in the town of Painesville, where he will be happy to accommodate all who may please to call on him. He will spare no pains to furnish his customers with every thing comfortable for man and beast, and render his house pleasant in all respects to the wishes of the "weary traveller." His prices will be as low as at most taverns.

Painesville, Feb. 13 1838.

TO PRINTERS.—The printing establishment embracing the types, press and other materials, on which the Republican was printed previous to its entire destruction, is now offered for sale at a very low price. The establishment is complete, consisting of every thing necessary for printing a newspaper on an impartial scale, together with a sufficient supply of Ink. Type for a country press. Some credit will be given if desired, but a liberal discount will be made for ready pay. Applications by letter, post paid, addressed to the subscriber of the Republican, will receive attention.

Painesville, Feb. 10, 1838.

[illegible]

Hon. John Gilmore,
Hon. Thos. H. Ely,
Gen. A. Elliott, Esq.
Wm. Lyon, Esq.
Rev. E. Storrs,
A. Bates, M. D.
L. Mott, M. D.
Maj. H. L. Unger,
Ed. Erie Observer,
Hon. A. Plumer, M. C.
James Thompson, Esq.
Jas. R. Snowden, Esq.
Dr. Geo. R. Espy,
Members of House Reps. } Erie, Pa.

Col. James Kinnear,
Col. John Evans,
B. A. Plumer, Esq. P. M.
Hon. E. T. Foot, Jamestown, N. Y.
Hon. B. Walworth, Fredonia,
Hon. J. Freeman, Quincy,
James Mullet, Esq.
Jacob Houghton, Esq.
Rev. Mr. Leach,
J. Z. Barton, Esq. P. M. } Fredonia, N. Y.

Hon. R. H. Walworth, Chancellor, Alb. N. Y.
Col. W. S. Franklin, Clerk H. R. U. S. York [illegible] } Franklin Venango Co. Pa.

Hon. Henry Shippen, President of the Courts of Erie, Crawford and Venango.
Hon. Stephen Barlow,
J. Stuart Riddell, Esq.
D. M. Farrelly, Esq.
Gen. W. W. Perkins,
J. C. Marshall, Esq.
Hon. John J. Pearson, M. C.
William Stuart, Esq. Dist. Atty Attorney General. } Meadville, Pa.

C. B. Curtis, Esq.
S. P. Johnson, Esq.
T. Strathern, Esq. } W. Fine Pa.

Hon. Geo. M. Keim, Reading, Berks Co. Pa.
Joseph West, Esq.
R. A. Brown, Esq. } Jamestown, N. Y.

T. A. Osborne, Esq. Mayville, N. Y.
Gen. N. Kendall, Buffalo, N. Y.
O. L. Barbour, Esq. Farmings, N. Y.
Hon. J. Buchanan, U. S. Sen. Lancaster, Pa.
Hon. C. J. Ingersoll,
John K. Kane, Esq. } Philadelphia.

H. Steele, Esq. Painesville, Geauga Co. O.
Hon. J. M. M. Barbour, Barnesd, Binghamton.
John Anderson, Esq. Pittsburgh, Pa.
James Clarke, Esq. Monroeville, Pa.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of two writs of fi. fa., issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Geauga County, and to me directed, I have levied upon and shall expose to public sale, on Monday the 26th of February next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. at the Court House in Chardon, the following described premises to wit: the whole of Lot No. 12, and a part of Lot No. 18 in tract No. 4, in Painesville Township, in said County, and is bounded as follows: Beginning in the centre of Grand River, at the southwest corner of said Lot No. 12, thence north eighty-eight and one half degrees; west 62 chains and 8 links along the south line of said Lot No. 12, to the southeast corner thereof; thence north along the east line of said lot, 19 chains and 62 links, thence south 19 1-2 degrees, west 48 chains and 21 links to the center of Grand River thence southerly along the center of said river to the place of beginning, containing about one hundred and twenty-two acres and eleven hundredths, be the same more or less, subject to highways.—Taken at the suit of the Bank of Geauga, vs. Van Rensselaer and Morley, and at the suit of the Bank of Geauga, vs. A. S. Van Rensselaer.

ABEL KIMBALL 2d, Sheriff.

Painesville, Jan. 24, 1838.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Al. Vendex, issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Geauga county, and to me directed, I have levied upon and shall expose to public sale on Tuesday the 27 of April, next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. at the Court House in Chardon, the life estate of Electa Skinner in the following premises to wit: Lots fifty-five, and one hundred and twenty-six in the original to report of Grandon, in Painesville town ship, in Geauga county, bounded as follows: Lot fifty-five, on the north by Prospect street, west by Eagle street, south by Second street, east by lot fifty four.—Lot one hundred and twenty-six, on the north by lot 143, west by Eagle street, south by 127, west by lots 133 and 134. Also part of lot No. 64 in the township of Painesville, bounded as follows: north by Erie street, east by Richmond street, south by a line due north from of Main street, west by line of lots 63 and 64. Taken at the suit of William L. Perkins, vs. Electa Skinner.

ABEL KIMBALL, 2d Sheriff.

Painesville, Feb. 10, 1838.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Vend. Ex., issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Geauga County, and to me directed, I have levied upon and shall expose to public sale at J. Card's Hotel, in Painesville, on the 6th of March next the following property to wit: Four Sorrel Horses, two White Horses, six grey Horses, two Stage Coaches, one marked No. 1, J. White, the other H. J. Bing, and one red stage sleigh, and twelve sets of Harness for said horses.

ABEL KIMBALL 2d, Sheriff.

Painesville, Feb. 10, 1838.

PROSPECTUS.—PORTAGE COUNTY [illegible] Company. The subscriber having been appointed Agent of the above Company, is prepared to take risks, on dwelling property against loss or damage by fire. Property insured may bind of goods, wares or merchandise, stores, dwelling houses, manufactories, barns, stables, sheds, houses or outbuildings, or hay or barns, or stores.

The Insurance is offered for a number of years, so that it is not necessary to have property insured every year. All persons who have property insured, business continued and transfered of the company.

[illegible]

Agent, Portage.

POETRY.

For the Republican.

PATRIOTIC SONG.

[illegible]

There is a Cause—the cause of man,
Not one of wrong—but one of right,
Oh! that I could—and many can,
In this good cause, have not lost light,
The Mexicans, they have long died blind,
Its allures they have been deafened,
Its friends to shelter in prison bed,
Their hearts united, and heared and spoiled.

There is a Cause—one here it wakes
The shivering world to wonder and arouse,
Like some rude shock of earth is shaken,
Rocks tyrants hands and despotic thrones.
Earth's party tyrants tremble—why?
Because they hear 'tis Freedom's voice,
They see her angle perched on high;
Let Despots tremble—Earth rejoice.

There is a Cause—its shrine round
Thrills in the heart—swells to the s's,
A band of Patriots gather round,
Prepared with arts and arms for war.
From home and country exiled, driven,
Because they would not bow the knee,
And yield their rights by nature given,
To mental slaves of Tyranny.

Obliged to fly to other lands
To seek for shelter and for aid,
Is there a La Fayette at hand,
Or noble Pole with Spartan blade?
Can they stand by in careless ease,
Who know the worth of being free?
While thundering cannon wake the breeze,
And others fight for Liberty?

Columbia's sons through a watral bound,
How have their kindred bosoms swelled,
It cites their thoughts to Bunker's mound,
Where martyrs bled—where Warren fell.
It brings to mind the base stamp act,
The Boston Port bill, and the tea,
And many a blood recorded fact,
That led their sires to Liberty.

There is a Cause—its banners wave
O'er Bois Blanc and Navy's Isle,
Its friends are Free, and bold and brave,
Not power nor fleetness can beguile.
What though their virtues may be tried,
And Fortune on them frown awhile;
Though cold blood Royalists decide,
And at their sufferings laugh and smile.
Though tyrants may their power carry,
And drench Canadian fields with blood,
Their cause is on to Victory,
For Freedom is the will of GOD.

LEVIAS MOORHEAD BEAN.

For the Republican.

There was a rising bud that grew
One pleasant morn, one morn in spring,
While earth was crowned with balmy dew,
And birds their cheerful carols sing.

And as the rising king of day
Pour'd forth his rays and warmed the breeze,
And Robin sang his morning lay,
And Sylvan verdure clothed the trees;

Then little Mary ranged the lawn,
The swelling green soon met her eye,
For she all rose at early dawn,
The spring made beauties to espy.

And as she watched its bearing crest,
On yonder green sprade or brown,
It burst its soft and downy breast,
And soon became a beauteous flower.

Expand its folds and spread wide,
Its varied hues and silken charms,
And Mary its rich beauties spied,
And longed to clasp it in her arms.

When she from wandering o'er the green,
Returning from her morning range,
Cried mother, mother, have you seen,
Oh! have you seen this wondrous change.

'Twas true the morn was bright and fair,
But as the evening hon a dove sent,
The cold wind whistled through the air,
And Mary dropt the silent tear.

For as she rose the coming day,
And run to view her favorite flower,
The heartless frost had been that way,
And spoiled its beauties in an hour.

Thus springs to view the bud of life,
With hopes and prospects bright and fair,
But death, cold death, with beardless knife,
Fills all our hearts with keen despair.

Grains may crown the infant grave,
And virtue fan its youthful bloom,
But death's relentless, gnawing worm,
Consigns its beauties to the tomb.

Then O my soul look upward still,
Press onward to the blissful plains,
Thy Savior conquered Death and Hell,
Thy withered flower shall bloom again.

LEVIAS MOORHEAD BEAN.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

MR. CLAY AND THE WEST.

When the debate was progressing in the Senate on Mr. Walker's pre-emption bill, Mr. Clay of Kentucky closed a speech denouncing the system of the new Senator as lawless intruders and plunderers of the public property, by declaring that the intrusive act of 1807 should be enforced, and those trespassers driven by the Government from the possession of the soil. Mr. Walker, in a reply vindicating the character of the Western settlers, desired to know if the Senator from Kentucky would be willing to hand the army to drive from their farms these cultivators of the soil. He asked Mr. Clay if he was prepared to march with his forces into the new States and Territories of the West, and, with fire and sword, expel from their humble farms honest and meritorious settlers, whose only crime was this, that they had planted themselves, and their families upon the unoccupied lands of the West, under the implied invitation of former pre-emption laws, expecting and willing to pay for the little farms they cultivated, the price fixed by the Government for all its lands. Mr. Walker said he should not carry Mr. C. in the work he should propose to dispossess, of the lands on the point of the bayonet, those sturdy sons of the West, who have been planting and improving the wilderness, and who, with their wives and children, subjected to all the hardships and privations attendant on the settlement of a new country, and by toil, and sweat, and blood, have made the wilderness to blossom as the rose, and the desert to smile with the fruits of cultivation. Mr. Clay, in reply, said he was not prepared to say what he would do in such a case, but he was prepared to say what he would not do, he would not be a party to the execution of such a law as the intrusion act of 1807 if it was to be executed by the dispossession of the people, and the destruction of their property. Mr. Clay, in forcibly and eloquently depicting the evils of the system of the new Senator as lawless intruders and plunderers of the public property, by declaring that the intrusion act of 1807 should be enforced, and those trespassers driven by the Government from the possession of the soil. Mr. Walker, in a reply vindicating the character of the Western settlers, desired to know if the Senator from Kentucky would be willing to hand the army to drive from their farms these cultivators of the soil. He asked Mr. Clay if he was prepared to march with his forces into the new States and Territories of the West, and, with fire and sword, expel from their humble homes

POETRY.

For the Republican.

BATTLE-FIELD SONG.

There is a Union—a sacred name,
A name my grandsires bequeath'd me,
Tho' not my country, home or home,
On that this life may soon depart,
See how it agitates the wise and
And stirs with philanthropic pulses
God on your sires, ye darkness lead,
And by such grand opposition bow.

There is a Cause—the cause of man,
Not one of wrong—but none of right,
OH! that I could—and many can,
In this great cause, turn out and fight,
Its Motives, they have long and dark,
Its Blades in shades to poison hid,
Their bosoms swelled, and hearts and spirited.

There is a Cause—see how it wakes
The slumbering world to words and arms,
Like some vast rock shock of earth it shakes,
Breaks tyrants bands and despots charms,
Earth's petty tyrants tremble—why?
Because they know 'tis Freedom's voice,
They see her eagle perched on high;
Let Despots tremble—Earth rejoice.

There is a Cause—its chaste shrine
Thrills in the heart—swells in the eye,
A band of Patriots gather round,
Prepared with arts and arms for war.
From home and country exiled, driven,
Because they would not bow the knee,
And yield their rights by nature given,
To mental slaves of Tyranny.

Obliged to fly to other lands
To seek for shelter and for aid,
In Lafayette at hand,
Or noble Pole with Spartan blade!
Can they stand by in careless ease,
Who know the worth of being free!
While thundering cannon wake the breeze,
And others fight for Liberty!

Columbia's sons they's a vital bound,
See how their kindred hearts swell,
It cries their thoughts to Pasket's sons a',
Where martyrs bled—where Warren fell.
It hings to mind the base stamp on',
The Boston Port bill, and the tea,
And many a blood recorded fact,
That led their sires to Liberty.

There is a Cause—its banners wave
O'er Bois Blanc and Navy's Isle,
Its friends are FREE, and bold and brave,
Not power nor flattery can beguile.
What though their virtues may be tried,
And Fortune on them frown awhile;
Though cold blood Royalists decide,
And at their sufferings laugh and smile.
Though tyrants may their power defy,
And drench Canadian fields with blood,
Their course is on to Victory,
For Freedom is the will of GOD.

LITTLE MOUNTAIN BARD.

For the Republican.

There was a rising bud that grew
One pleasant morn, one morn in spring,
While earth was covered with balmy dew,
And birds their cheerful carols sung.

And as the rising king of day
Pour'd forth his rays and warmed the breeze,
And Robin sang his morning lay,
And Sylvan verdure clothed the trees;

Then little Mary ranged the lawn,
The swelling germ soon met her eye,
For she oft rose at early dawn,
The spring-made beauties to espy.

And as she watched its blooming count,
On yonder green meadow or bower,
It burst its soft and downy breast,
And soon became a beauteous flower.

Opened its folds and spread wide,
Its varied hues and silken charms,
And Mary its rich beauties spied,
And longed to clasp it in her arms.

When she from wandering o'er the green,
Returning from her morning range,
Cried mother, mother, have you seen,
Oh! have you seen this wondrous change.

'Twas late the morn was bright and fair,
But as the evening hours drew near,
The cold wind whistled through the air,
And Mary dropt the silent tear.

For as she rose the coming day,
And ran to view her favorite flower,
The heartless frost had been that way,
And spoiled its beauties in an hour.

Thus springs to view the bud of life,
With hopes and prospects bright and fair,
But death, cold death, with brandished knife,
Fills all our hearts with keen despair.

Genius may crown the infant gem,
And virtue fan its youthful bloom,
But death's relentless, gnawing worm,
Consigns its beauties to the tomb.

Thus O my soul look upward still,
From earth to the blissful plains,
Thy Savior conquered Death and Hell,
Thy withered flowers shall bloom again.

LITTLE MOUNTAIN BARD.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

MR. CLAY AND THE WEST.

When the debate was progressing in the Senate on Mr. Walker's pre-emption bill, Mr. Clay of Kentucky closed a speech denouncing the settlers of the new States as lawless intruders and plunderers of the public property, by declaring that the intrusion act of 1807 should be enforced, and these trespassers driven by the Government from the possession of the soil. Mr. Walker, in a reply vindicating the character of the Western settlers, desired to know if the Senator from Kentucky would be willing to lead the army to drive from their farms these cultivators of the soil. He asked Mr. Clay if he was prepared to march with his forces into the new States and Territories of the West, and, with fire and sword, expel from their humble farms modest and meritorious settlers, whose only crime was this, that they had placed themselves, and their families upon the unoccupied lands of the West, under the implied invitation of former pre-emption laws, expecting and willing to pay for the lands former they cultivated, the price fixed by the Government for all its lands. Mr. Walker said he should not envy Mr. Clay in the task he should perform if responsible, of forcing death and ruin upon the hearthstones of these honest, industrious, and meritorious citizens. Mr. Clay, in following out his discussion of the question, said that one of these might as with equal in the White House as upon the public lands. Mr. Walker said in reply, that he believed there never had been but one squatter in the White House who could be called an intruder, and that was one placed there in 1829 by the Senator from Kentucky, against the will of the people, and he intimated that those who hoped to become squatters in the White House thereby prove honest, by denouncing the settlers of the West, might find their hopes destined to bitter disappointment.—*Globe.*

From the Toronto Patriot.

Head Quarters,
Chippewa, Jan. 29, 1838.

SIR.—The services of the Militia and Naval Force under my command being no longer required upon this Frontier—and having received the commands of His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor to permit them to return to their homes, I have issued order to that effect.

I think it due to those brave and loyal men, to express to you, for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, the high sense I entertain of their loyalty.—It was to me (who have the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with nearly all the Men of War, and with many of the officers and men of other Militia Regiments and the Naval force) a most gratifying spectacle indeed, to observe in the ranks, men, whose aggregate private property cannot fall short of a million sterling—and serving with all the zeal and alacrity of youth—enduring privations and fatigue which nothing but the highest sense of duty and patriotism could induce men to undergo.

So excellent and praiseworthy has been the conduct of all those gallant men, that it would be invidious in me, even were it possible, to mention the name of one who has, more than another, shown greater zeal in the service,—devotion to our beloved Queen, and to the institutions of our dearly prized country.

Whilst the noble spirit which now animates the brave Militia of Upper Canada continues to exist, (and sure I am that it will only cease in death,) we can have no fears for our present or future safety. The undaunted Militia of this Province will always be found prepared to take their place by the side of Her Majesty's Regular Forces; and, with the best understanding existing between them, it is not too much to say, that Upper Canada is unconquerable.

Allow me, in the name of the Militia lately under my command, to express to you their readiness at all times to take the field, to put down rebellion or to repel invasion—and I beg leave to add, that so far as my own poor service are concerned they are altogether and heartily at the disposal of the Government, in whatever situation they may be required.

I cannot but express my admiration of the conduct of the Indian force under Captain Kerr, an old and valued officer. They have been under my command upwards of five weeks, and, during the whole of that period, such has been their exemplary behavior, that I have not heard a single complaint against them. I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,
ALLAN N. MACBAR,
Col. Com' M. & N. R.

Lieutenant Colonel Strachan,
Military Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

Michigan Banks.—By a circular of the State Treasurer, dated Detroit February 1, 1838, it appears that the notes of the following Banks are receivable at that office for State taxes:—

Bank of Gibralter, Clinton Canal Bank, Bank of Michigan, and Branch, Bank of Superior, Bank at Ypsilanti, Michigan State Bank, Bank of River Raisin, Bank of Tecumseh, Calhoun County Bank.

Specie paying.—Bank of St. Clair, Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Detroit, and Branch at St. Joseph, Bank of Pontiac, Detroit City Bank, Bank of Marshall, Farmers' Bank of Homer, Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank at Monroe, Grand River Bank.

By one of the resolutions of the state legislature, accompanying this same circular, the treasurer is authorized to take the notes of the above named banks, and also of all specie paying Banks, until the 10th of May next, and the notes of all specie paying banks thereafter.—*Buff. Daily Star.*

Increase of Specie.—Ever since the suspension of specie payments, the efforts of the Federalists as a party, have been constant and unremitted to drive specie out of circulation. They have introduced small bills, fractional bills, and shin plasters from other States—they have gathered up specie and sent it out of the State to be sold for a premium—they have in every way scouted at a specie currency. After all and in spite of all, the specie change in circulation has continued to increase.—☞ Let it be remembered that, owing to the unremitted efforts, of the friends of the present administration in Congress, especially owing to Mr. Benton's bill equalizing and bringing down the gold to the silver standard of currency, the specie in the United States has been increased in four years FROM TWENTY MILLIONS TO MORE THAN EIGHTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. Here is a basis that will soon put it out of the power of Nicholas Biddle and his followers to keep up revulsions in trade and create panics.—*Window Statesman.*

From Florida.—The latest intelligence is that Lieut. Powell with eighty men (sailors and soldiers) attacked the Indians about seven miles from Jupiter Inlet, in which nearly all the officers were wounded and Dr. Light was killed. The sailors attempted to retreat, and but for the artillery would have been cut to pieces. The loss of the Indians is not stated, nor indeed do we know whether this is a defeat or a victory.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

Murder.—A gentleman descended from the seven Indians on their tribe, at or near La Porte, Indiana, he was requested to give information as he proceeded home, that a murder (instigated of Chickasaw) resident in that vicinity, had just then been murdered. He had been seen, and conversing with an acquaintance of his, not long before the evening, when he was a very short distance of his home. The murder was committed with a tomahawk, and twenty cuts of the knife were given, the person was found in the morning.—*Toledo Times.*

FOREIGN.

From the N. Y. Com. Adv.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

This morning we received Paris papers to the 1st of January, brought by the packet ship Silvie De Grasse, Capt. Weidenbach, Capt. W. sailed from Havre on the 24 of January, and had to put into Torbay, (England,) whence he sailed on the 8th of January.

We are indebted to Messrs. Fox, Bates and Livingston, for the use of a London paper of the 4th of February, which was obtained by Captain Weidenbach, while at Torbay.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CANADAS.—The affairs of Canada were the principle subject of comment in the London papers. Despatches to Sir John Colborne to the 28th of November had been received. The intelligence through other channels was to the 4th of December.

It was stated in the Standard of Dec. 28th that brig Inconstant of 36 guns was ordered without delay to the North coast of Spain; and the rumor was that the object of the expedition was to take on board the battalion of marines, stationed at Passages, and convey them to Lower Canada, via Halifax. The brig had taken on board at Portsmouth 1000 muskets and a large quantity of military stores.

The same paper states that the Hastings was ordered to Portsmouth, there to take on board troops for Canada. The 93rd Highlanders was ordered to Nova Scotia, and it was reported that the 23rd rifemen and the 71st light infantry were ordered to Canada. The 65th, stationed at Barbadoes, was ordered to Canada, to be replaced by the 69th from Demarara.

Sir John Colborne's despatches were received in London on the 29th of December, with the President's Message.

The despatches disproved the false accounts of the defeat of Col. Wetherel at St. Charles, carried out by the Cambridge and Shakespeare from this port, which sailed on the 3d of December.

The part of the President's message relating to the North Eastern boundary, is much commented on by the London papers. It is said to have caused a slight depression in the funds. The message generally was not much liked in the commercial and financial circles.

The Morning Chronicle described the reports of reinforcements to Canada. The Globe of December 26th alleges that the commander-in-chief had a long conference, that day, with Lord Melbourne.

The packet ship Toronto, had arrived at London.

GREAT FIRE IN LONDON.—There was a great fire in London on the 28th of December, on Davis Quay opposite the Tower. The warehouse on this quay contained three thousand barrels of turpentine, with great quantities of oil and other inflammable materials, and three brigs lying along side loaded with similar articles. All were destroyed. The fire raged from half past 5 in the morning until 1 P. M. 5000 barrels of turpentine and 800 tons of oil were consumed, besides three brigs and a warehouse full of grain. The oil alone was worth $200,000. The whole loss was estimated at £120,000, or $600,000.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—A detachment of the royal artillery, under the command of Lieut. Young, embarked on board the Royal Sovereign, Lieut. Brady, agent, yesterday, at Woolwich for St. Sebastian; 500 barrels of gunpowder and other munitions of war were also put on board for the protection of that fortress. Orders have also been received for four companies of artillery to hold themselves in readiness to embark for Canada via New York.

Two troops of horse artillery are ordered to Ireland, one of which will relieve the Rocket troop stationed there, which will proceed to Canada. In addition to the above troops, a brigade of guards, two regiments of cavalry, six regiments of the line, and two battalions of the rifle brigade, are under orders for the same destination. These troops are to be augmented by two regiments of the line from the Mediterranean. Great activity among the military is observable in this garrison.

LONDON, Tuesday evening, Jan. 2.—It is understood, that in addition to the troops we yesterday mentioned as being destined for Canada, eight hundred of the Grenadier Guards, and the same number of the Goldstream, received orders yesterday morning to hold themselves in readiness to embark for the same place, it is supposed in the course of a week.

From the London Morning Post.

CANADA.—The intelligence which reached London yesterday from Canada and the United States, the most important of which we hasten to lay before the public in a second edition, is of a mingled character—partaking in pretty equal proportions of the gloomy and the cheering in relation to the actual position of affairs, and presenting us alternately with sinister and with auspicious omens of the future.

Perhaps the most formidable source of danger brought into view by the advices of yesterday, is the disposition manifested by a part of the people, if not also by the Government of the United States, to make common cause with the Canadian insurgents.—Should this disposition prevail to any considerable extent in the American Union, it is clear that the struggle in which Great Britain is involved by the imbecility or treachery of her rulers is a struggle from which there is no possibility of honorable retreat, and which can only be successfully maintained by the prompt, unsparing and energetic employment of the utmost powers and resources of the State!

FRANCE.

Nothing of interest had yet taken place in the Chambers.

The Temps say that an army of observation, 30,000 strong, is to be posted on the Northern and Eastern frontier of France.—It was rumoured that the Duke of Orleans would have the command.

The *Gazette de France* [Carlist] has a long article, not exactly in favor of the insurgent Canadians, but in favor of a direct intervention by France in their aid, as an excellent line of policy to injure and humble England. The Gazette says that such would be the course of a Henry IV, a Louis XIV, a Louis XVI, or a ———, meaning by this blank, a Henry V.

INFORMATION WANTED.—GEORGE R. WRIGHT, about 22 years of age, formerly of Salisbury, Conn., when departing with me to reside in his home at my house for his evening visitors, making an engagement to work in the Rail Road Factory, found a horse of me on 8th of October last, to go to Hamilton, to be sold, also his clothes, and return in five days. The horse returned home on the 9th of October, without saddle or bridle. Said Wright was seen by one of my neighbors in Cleveland, on the morning of the 8th of October, since which time he has not been seen or heard of by me. The first that said Wright had worked for me several months, for which I was indebted to him, induces a very probable that he would have either written to me, or returned; and gives great reason to fear that he came to a violent death either at Cleveland or elsewhere, and if any person can give any information respecting him, it will be thankfully received by me. Letters may be addressed to Joseph Cook, Esq., Post Master, North Perry, Geauga, Co. Ohio. OSBORN BARKER.
Perry, Jan. 25, 1838. m&t

BOOKS! BOOKS!!—For sale at the Painesville Book Store, McGavin's Protestant; Gould's Natural History, Clark's Commentaries on the New Testament—1, Fine gilt quarto Bibles, Common, do. Three experiments of Living, Cabinet of Curiosities, Napoleon's Campaigns, Henry Kirk White's Works, Byron's do. Hannah More's do. Scientific Tracts; Blackstone's Commentaries; Ohio Officer; Church Psalmody; Village Hymns, Watts' do. Methodist do. Webster's Dictionary, 2 vo. Comstock's Mathematical and Physical Geography; do's. Chemistry; do's. Philosophy; do's. Mineralogy; do's. Geology; do's. Physiology; Mrs. Lincoln's Botany; Memoirs of Hannah More; Parent's Assistant; Paulding's Works; Celebrated Trials of all Countries; Locke's Essay; Hervey's Meditations; St. Pierre's Studies of Nature; Hunter's Sacred Biography; Chatham's Burke and Erskine; Plutarch's Lives; Pinder's Works; Moor's do; Gibbon's Rome; Modern Europe; British Cattle; McKenzie's 5000 Receipts; Cooper's Surgical Dictionary; Hooper's Medical do. Cooper's Surgery; Gregory's Practice; Henry's Chemistry; Richerand's Physiology; Beck's Mercy; Parrie' Phrenologie; Doane's Sunday; do's. Magpie; Dewee's Midwifery; do's. Female's; do's. Practice Physic; Good's Study's of Medicine; Rush on the Voice; Benjamin's Architect.

Also a general assortment of School and Miscellaneous Books, Stationary, Fancy Goods, Musical Instruments, &c. &c. which may be found at the Painesville Book Store, as cheap as can be purchased west of Buffalo.
O. A. CRARY, & Co.
Painesville, Jan. 1, 1838.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.—D. M. Eddy has just received from New York a good and general assortment of Dry Goods, comprising almost every article usually kept in country stores. Also Dry Groceries, Hardware, and a large lot of western tanned sole and upper leathers and findings, which he is disposed to sell unusually low for Cash or country produce. The farmers of Geauga county and the public generally are respectfully invited to call, next door to the Post office, State street.

He has also a large lot of notes and accounts of long standing, which he wishes to exchange for cash.
Painesville, Oct. 24, 1837.

IRON, NAILS, STEEL, &c. (At the sign of the Padlock.)—The subscribers would say to their customers and to the public generally, that they have a general and well selected assortment of hardware on hand, which they will dispose of on the most liberal terms, consisting of Sheffield Hardware, Saddlery, Joiner's Tools, Box and Cooking Stoves, Hollow ware, &c. &c.

We will also remind all those having notes and unsettled accounts with us that we are depending on them for a little of the Ready; and the sooner the better—but do not all come at one time. PALMER & MYGATT.
Painesville, Jan. 23, 1837. 6tf.

NEW GROCERIES.—The subscriber has just received, and now offers for sale at the "Cheap Cash Store," a good assortment of Fresh Groceries, which he will sell at prices as low as can be bought at any store in the county, and will receive in payment, (not credit) but cash or country produce.
MATTHEW L. ROOT.
Painesville, Nov. 1, 1837.

TAILORING.—Dank C. Hadden respectfully informs the citizens of Painesville and vicinity, that he has taken the front room over the store of Mr. J. W. Bowden, where he will be happy to do Tailoring Business on fair terms, in the most faithful manner, and according to the latest fashions.

Cutting will be done to order on short notice.
June 6, 1837. 50tf.

MICHIGAN MONEY.—The subscribers being desirous of closing their dry goods business, will sell the balance of their stock at the original cost in New York, and receive Michigan Money, in payment.

They would, if desired, give a short credit for a part of them.
ALLEN & POTTER.
Fairport Exchange Buildings, January 10, 1838.

A FARM FOR SALE.—Situated on the north ridge in the township of Perry, containing fifty acres of first rate land, well watered—about one half of which is in a good state of cultivation, with a thrifty young orchard, comfortable buildings and other valuable improvements. There is on the premises a rich ore bed. For further particulars inquire of
B. BISSEL.
Painesville, Jan. 9, 1838. 6t

CASH PAID FOR PRODUCE.—I will pay Cash for two or three hundred bushels of Wheat at $1,25 per bushel, if delivered in the month of February, in good current funds.—Also, 50 cents for Corn, and 25 cents for Oats. Cash up and no grumbling.
GEO. W. KING.
Painesville, Feb. 5th, 1838. 4t

NEW FIRM.—H. T. Rogers & Henry Yeo, give notice that they have entered into partnership in the Blacksmithing business, at the shop a few yards east of Card's Hotel, under the firm of H. T. Rogers, & Co., where they will do all kinds of work in their line, on short notice, in the most faithful manner and on reasonable terms.
Painesville, Feb. 6 1838. 6t

IRA C. PAINE, Attorney, Solicitor, and Notary Public has removed his office to the office a few doors west of Card's Hotel, up stairs. He will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

TO RENT.—The office next door to the Bank of Geauga, formerly occupied by Van Rensselaer & King, as an exchange office—for terms apply to A. S. VAN RENSSELAER.
Painesville, Feb. 1, 1838.

TEAS day landing and for sale, 100,000 Cuba de Fine Segars, by A. CABLE.
Fairport, June 8, 1837. 50

BRIDE, XXX and X cut nails, for sale by CABLE & GREGORY.
Fairport, April 26.

WATCHES, from 8 cents, to $100 00 at M. KINGSBURY'S.
Dec. 15, 1837.

TAKE NOTICE.—All kinds of Produce will be received in payment for papers, at this Office.

TAVERN STAND FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale, the Tavern Stand, in Chardon, Geauga county, now occupied by Mr. J. M. Tracy. It is pleasantly situated on the south west corner of the public square, and has extensive accommodations, both in regard to the house and stables, and is located in the center of business in one of the most romantic and delightful villages on the Western Reserve. Being the seat of justice for the county, it commands a good run of the best of custom. It is also on the stage road leading from Painesville to Warren, and to the great Thoroughfare from the counties of Trumbull and Portage, and the whole country north.

Terms of payment will be made easy—affording an opportunity to the purchaser to raise a considerable share of the purchase money by his business.

Also, a small farm containing 26 acres of excellent land situated about a mile and a half from the said stand,—thirty of which is under improvement.

For further particulars inquire of Hiram Cornfield, Esq., of Chardon, or of the subscriber in Painesville.
H. BOND.
Painesville, Nov. 13, 1837. 1tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.—Painesville Wholesale and Retail Grocery Store.—The subscribers would respectfully inform the public and the inhabitants of Painesville and vicinity, that they are now receiving from New York a very extensive assortment of Goods in their line, consisting of wet and dry Groceries, Paints, Oils, and Dye-Stuffs, which were purchased under the most advantageous circumstances, and will be sold in packages to suit purchasers at a very small advance. Merchants wishing to sort up their Groceries, are invited to call and examine for themselves. Tavern keepers also who wish to purchase their winter stock, will be furnished by the cash or otherwise, on very reasonable terms. These goods were purchased expressly for this market, and will be sold at reduced prices, for ready pay only.
M. LORING & SON.
Painesville, Sept. 25, 1837 45tf

HYGEAN PILLS.—This invaluable medicine is for sale by J. Cook, North Perry, Geauga county, Ohio, warranted genuine. No druggist or dealer in other medicines, is allowed to sell these pills—of course all pills found at drug stores purporting to be the Hygean pills, are a spurious article, designed, probably, to injure the reputation of the genuine. They are sold in packages of $1, $2, and $3 each.

NEW GOODS!—The subscriber informs his friends and former customers, that he has taken the store newly fitted up, on the corner of Main and State streets, directly opposite the old stand of Gillet and Wilcox, where he is opening an extensive and general assortment of Goods, which were purchased in New York at unusually low prices; comprising the usual variety kept by country merchants. Having made such arrangements in business as to make this a permanent place of trade, he flatters himself that a personal attention to business will secure a share of patronage.

The public are invited to examine quality and prices. AARON WILCOX.
Painesville, Sept. 20, 1837. 42tf.

1000 pairs of Boots and Shoes, among which may be found Gentlemen's calf skin water proof Boots, calf, kip and thick boots, shoes and brogans; Ladies' morocco, prunella, and calf Boots; Ladies and Misses enamel and black prunella shoes and slips; seal and morocco shoes and slips; morocco French tips, a general article; boys boots and shoes, children's shoes, &c., for sale by CABLE & GREGORY.
Fairport, March 1, 1837. 20

BLACKSMITHING.—The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has taken the shop formerly occupied by his father, on St. Clair street, a few rods north of the corner of St Clair and Main streets, where he will do all kinds of work in his line, on the usual terms—but cheap for cash or ready pay.

He has in his employ a first rate experienced workman at horse-shoeing—and one who is not surpassed by any other in the country, in making Axes and other edge tools, of all kinds.

The subscriber assures those who favor him with their custom, that their work shall be done with promptitude and in the most faithful and workmanlike manner.

With this assurance he hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage. ALFRED SMITH, Jr.
Painesville, Oct. 12, 1837. 40tf.

PATENT STRAW CUTTER.—The subscriber gives notice that he has purchased the right of Hyde's Patent Straw Cutter, for the counties of Geauga and Ashtabula. He will dispose of the right for all or part of the latter county. One of these articles may be seen by calling on him at his shop, where he intends to manufacture a full supply for this county. The only recommendation necessary is to witness its operation.
G. W. HUNTINGTON.
Painesville, Nov. 17, 1836. 1tf

HEAR YE! HEAR YE!! And take notice. I will receive the notes of the Detroit Banks, River Raisin, Pontiac, and St. Clair Banks, at a discount of 5 per cent. in payment of all debts due me if paid within one month after the date of this advertisement; after that time they must expect to pay Ohio or other bankable money.
D. M. EDDY.
Painesville, Dec. 4, 1837. 56

GUARDIANS' SALE.—By virtue of a probate order of the Court of Common Pleas in and for Geauga county of the October term thereof, A. D. 1836, I shall, as the law directs, expose to public sale on the premises, on the 8th day of March next, the following real estate, situate in Montville, Township No. 8, Range 6, known as being part of great lot No. 4, bounded as follows:—Beginning at the south east corner of said lot No. 4, thence west on the south line of Sherman Dayton's farm to John Coates's south east corner, thence north on his east line to Benjamin Barnett's south west corner, thence east on the said Barnett's to his south east corner, thence south on the east line of said Sherman Dayton's land to the place of beginning, containing twenty-eight acres of land being the same land deeded by said Sherman Dayton and wife to Caleb Hayward, Aug. 14, 1837. Recorded in Geauga County Records, Book K. Page 407 and 408.
GOULD NICKERSON,
Guardian of the minor heirs of Caleb Hayward deceased.
IRA C. PAINE, Attorney.

100 Barrels White Fish, just received and for sale by REYNOLDS & GRIFFITH.
Dec. 1st, 1837.

BISSEL AND AXTELL, Attorneys & Counsellors at law, and Solicitors in Chancery, will practice throughout the Third Judicial Circuit, and elsewhere if necessary. Office over Geauga Store. B. BISSEL,
S. B. AXTELL.
Painesville, August 30, 1837. 41tf

100,000 feet of Canada Pine Lumber, for sale by A. CABLE.
Fairport, May 17th, 1837. 37

BRICK, SECOND LOT of a superior quality, for sale, cheap for ready pay, by PALMER & MYGATT.
Painesville, June 6, 1837. 50

HAVANA SEGARS—20 cases of them, for sale by CORNER & AVERY.

BUTTAKE BRICKS, for sale by Osborn and Kingsley, one door west of J. Card's tavern. 54

1 TON of log and draft chains for sale by CABLE & GREGORY.
Fairport, April 26.

JESSE CARTER is hereby warned that at the October Term of the Court of Common Pleas, held in and for the County of Geauga, and State of Ohio, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, Chauncey I. Colburn of the township of Kirtland, in said county, filed in said court a Bill in Chancery, against the said Jesse Carter, the object and prayer of which Bill is to foreclose a mortgage given by the said Jesse Carter, to the said Chauncey I. Colburn, bearing date on the first day of October, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and subject the land in said mortgage mentioned and described to the payment of the sum of six hundred dollars, and the interest on same from the date aforesaid, according to said mortgage, to which said sum the said Jesse Carter is indebted to the said Chauncey I. Colburn, in the condition of said mortgage, and that it appears by the return of the sheriff of Geauga county, that the said Jesse Carter is not an inhabitant of the State of Ohio, but is absent from the Western Reserve, to the State of Ohio, and to answer by being part of the Connecticut Western Reserve, in the State of Ohio, and is bounded as follows, to wit: [illegible] and is in the center of the road, 19 rods west of a stake of the north west corner of said lot No. 3; thence south 85 rods and 20 links; thence west 40 rods and 8 links; thence north 60 rods and 16 links, to the N. W. corner of said lot No. 3; thence 80 rods east on the north line of said lot, 61 rods and 20 links; thence south 70 rods and 11 links; thence west 40 rods and 19 links to the place of beginning, containing 30 acres of land; prayer that the above described land be sold, and the proceeds thereof applied to the satisfaction of said principal and interest. And the said Jesse Carter is further notified, that unless he appears and pleads, answers, or demurs to the said Bill within sixty days after the next term of said Court, the said Chauncey I. Colburn at the next term after the expiration of said sixty days, will apply to said court to take the matters of the Bill as confessed and to decree thereon accordingly.
BISSEL & AXTELL,
Solicitors for Complt'f.
Painesville, Dec. 20th, 1837. 6t

JOHN F. BOYNTON & LYMAN E. JOHNSON, are hereby notified that at the October term of the Court of Common Pleas, held in and for the county of Geauga, and State of Ohio, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, Jesse Johnson, Junior, and Causeroman Green, Junior, of the township of Kirtland, in said county, filed in said Court a Bill in Chancery, against the said John F. Boynton and Lyman E. Johnson; the object and prayer of which bill is to foreclose a certain Mortgage given by the said John F. Boynton and Lyman E. Johnson, to the said John F. Johnson, Jr., and Christopher Quinn, Jun' bearing date on the fifteenth day of September, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and to subject the land in said mortgage mentioned and described, to the payment of the sum of four hundred and sixty dollars and the interest on same, it being the amount in the condition of said mortgage mentioned. Said land is situate in the township of Kirtland, State of Ohio, in the ninth range of townships, in the Connecticut Western Reserve, in the State of Ohio, and is known as being lot No. 104 in the village of Kirtland; prayer that the above described land be sold, and the proceeds thereof applied to the satisfaction of said principal and interest. And the said John F. Boynton and Lyman E. Johnson, are further notified, unless they appear and plead, answer, or demur, to the said bill, within sixty days after the next term of the said Court, the said John Johnson, Jun. and Christopher Quinn, Jun. at the next term after the expiration of said sixty days, will apply to the said court to take the matters of the bill as confessed.
BISSEL & AXTELL,
Sol. for Compl't.
Painesville, Dec. 20th, 1837. 6t

MICHIGAN MONEY AT PAR.—WE will receive the notes of most of the Michigan Banks, at par value, for all kinds of Goods, Wares and Merchandise, now on hand, consisting of a large and well selected stock of Dry Goods, Dry Groceries, Provisions, &c. &c.—Also open old debts, if paid soon.
SEYMOUR & GRIFFITH.
Rail Road Cash Store, Painesville, Ohio.
All kinds of Produce bought and sold.

HURRA FOR OUR SIDE!!—I have just received from New York and elsewhere a very choice and select lot of LIQUORS of all descriptions, and also Dry Groceries, of almost every variety, which I feel disposed to sell as cheap as can be purchased at any other establishment west of Buffalo, and will receive most kinds of Produce, as well as money, (Michigan not excepted) in exchange for the same. I always intend to keep a good supply of Provisions, of the best quality,—such as Flour, Pork, Lard, Ham, Butter, Cheese, Smoked Beef, and Dried Venison. My old customers and the public generally are invited to call.
GEO. W. KING.
Painesville, December 6, 1837 59tf.

BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER AND SADDLES AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY O. T. LINER.—Just received from New York a general assortment of Leather, viz:
4000 lbs best Eastern tanned Sole Leather.
10 doz. Fine Calf Skins.
10 doz. Lining, do.
6 doz. Binding, do.
Which are offered as low as can be found at any store in Ohio.

Also a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, consisting of 2000 pairs for Ladies and Gentlemen, of all descriptions and sizes.
500 pairs of Misses and Childrens, do.
100 pairs of Gents and Ladies Gum Elastic Buskins and overshoes.

Also, a fine lot of Saddles, Bridles, Martingals, Trunks, &c. &c., which are offered very low for ready pay.

Boots, Shoes, and Harnesses made to order as usual. OLIVER T. LINER.
Painesville, Nov. 25, 1837. 52tf.

COACH AND WAGON MAKING.—(Done in North Perry, six miles east of Painesville.) The subscribers having associated themselves under the firm of WM. CROFT, & Co. for the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its various branches, inform the public that they will make to order Coaches, Coaches, Charitons, Gigs, Bulkies, Buggy Wagons of all sizes and descriptions, Lumber Wagons, Sleighs and Cutters. Bodystands of all kinds.

All kinds of repairing, in woodwork, blacksmithing, painting and trimmings, &c. will be done at their shop, and also all kinds of Turning.

Any of the above work done by us shall be done in the best workmanlike manner, out of the best materials, and by experienced workmen.

Having the advantage of a good water privilege, we can and will do our work 25 per cent cheaper than the regular prices at this time. Any persons in want of any of the above articles will find it to their advantage to give us a call, as we intend permanently establishing ourselves in Perry. We are determined that our work shall recommend itself to a discerning public, and by strict attention to business we hope to receive a liberal share of the public patronage.
WM. CROFT,
HENRY PIVNER,
FINLEY M'GREW.
North Perry, Dec. 27, 1837. 50

MARBLE FACTORY.—H. BOND respectfully informs the citizens of Geauga Co., and the public generally, that he has opened a shop in the village of Painesville, on the corner of St. Clair and Main Streets, where he intends to keep on hand and manufacture to order, Marble Monuments, Tomb and Grave Stones, Flat Stones, etc., and all other articles in his line.

He has in his employ a first rate engraver, who is an experienced workman, and will do work in the most elegant manner.

All orders will be promptly attended to.
Painesville, Nov. 1, 1837.

TIN WARE, TAILORS, COBURN AND AVERY are now receiving from New York, a large and neat, fashionable assortment of Ladies' Furs, comprising an unprecedented variety of Capes, Muffs, Boas, Neck Ties, &c., together with all sorts, sizes, and fashions of Gents Beaver Hats, warranted water proof. Also a large assortment of India Rubber Goods, a superior article.

N. B. Gentlemen's Caps, Collars, Gloves, &c. &c., on accommodating and reasonable as winter approaches, in endless variety, and for sale by
COBURN & AVERY.
Painesville, Nov. 1.

WINES AND LIQUORS, of various brands, qualities, and prices, for sale at the "Cheap Cash Store." Tavern keepers will do themselves a justice to call, before purchasing elsewhere.
M. L. ROOT.
Painesville, Jan. 4, 1838.

COD FISH.—A good article, for sale at the "Cheap Cash Store." M. L. ROOT.